PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.
PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH STREET.
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)
G. D. BRIGHAM, ... Editor.
S. D. THOMPSON, . . Business Manager.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy..... 5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week)..... 25 Cents.
Mail subscribers, (per year)..... $10 00.
Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Grand Promenade
Every night, at City Hall, from 10 to 12 P. M.

Fancy
Ornamental marble-top pedestals for hall, parlors, &c. Also, black, white and bronzed hat and air registers, in great variety, for sale by Bissell & Co. No. 75½ Liberty street. Tu&

Greatest Bargains
Ever offered, at 127½ Clair street.
Overcoats at $6, worth $20.
Fine Beaver Overcoats at $15, worth $28.
Chinchilla Overcoats at $18, worth $30.
Business Suits at $12, worth $25.
Broadcloth Suits at $20, worth $40.
Cassimere Pant and Vest at $5, worth $15.
Boys' Clothing at half price.
Remember the big number 15. Cut this out and bring it with you to find T. Tobias' Union Clothing Hall.

Fine Grate Fronts.
Summer fronts and finishers and common enameled grate fronts and feeders of all sizes and styles, at very low prices, at Bissell & Co.'s, No. 75½ Liberty street. Tu&

A Chance Worth Improving.
Messrs. Putnam & Hosse, Gents' Furnishing Goods dealers, No. 72 Fifth street, are selling a choice stock of goods purchased specially for the Holidays. Rarest bargains ever offered. Come and see.

A Big Thing.
Just received a large supply of Frank's celebrated Lager Beer the best in the country. Also the largest and finest Oysters in the city served in every style and for sale at wholesale. Call at 19 Canal street. Taylor & Boss, Proprietors.

The Celebrated
Triumph Cook Stoves, for bituminous coal, warranted to cook, bake or roast equal to any stove extant, to be had at low rates at Bissell & Co.'s, No. 75½ Liberty street. Tu&

For Holiday Gifts.
Segars, Tobacco, Pipes, Canes, &c., go to L. N. Hall's Tobacco Emporium, No. 151 Wood street, intersection of Liberty street. Drop in and examine our new stock.

Leaf Tobacco.
Havana, Yara, Connecticut, New York State, at New York prices, branch of Julian Allen, 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Universalist Fair.
At City Hall, every night. Grand Promenade every night from 10 to 12 P. M., at City Hall.

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

James A. Weston, Democrat, has been chosen Mayor of Manchester, N. H., over Clarke, the present Republican Mayor, by three hundred majority.

Gen. Pope has ordered an election to be held in Alabama, for the ratification of the State Constitution, on the 4th of February next. Judge Smith, Republican candidate for Governor, says the friends of the new Constitution feel certain of success.

Gen. Ord has named January 7th, 1868, as the day for the assembling of the Constitutional Convention at Jackson and Little Rock, for Mississippi and Arkansas.

It is understood that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has considered and will report the following treaties at an early day: Japan, Sandwich Islands, Venezuela and Madagascar. The recent treaty with the King of Denmark, for the purchase of the Islands of St. Thomas and St. Johns, has not yet been formally considered, but will probably be discussed at the next meeting.

Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire, is preparing a bill looking to a complete revision of the present Consular and Diplomatic system with a view to retrenchment, and consequently an abolishment of many of the present appointments. It is understood that he will recommend some radical and sweeping changes in the service, particularly in South America. Senator Morrill will also introduce a bill on the same subject at an early day.

Tuesday afternoon Leonard Havek, a banker, and Edwin A. Werd, a broker, were arraigned before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs Police Court, New York, for examination on a complaint of grand larceny charging them with the theft of internal revenue beer stamps of the value of five thousand two hundred dollars from the United States Collector's office, at Baltimore, Maryland, on the 16th day of November last. Joseph B. Stewart, counsel for defendants, testified that both defendants were in New York on the day named. Defendants were, however, both committed for a further examination.

Judge Orth, of Indiana, a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, has submitted to that body a proposition regarding the position of the Government on the statutes of our naturalized citizens, which embraces the following points: First—This Government does not and will not recognize the doctrine of natural allegiance. Second—That a person of foreign birth, naturalized according to our laws, acquires all the rights and privileges of a native born citizen, except such as are denied by the Constitution in prescribing the qualification as for President and Vice President. Third—The United States owes the same protection to its naturalized citizens as to the native born.

Judge Shaffer, of the Supreme Court, of California, has resigned. J. B. Crocker will probably be appointed by Governor Haight to fill the vacancy.

The following ticket was chosen yesterday at the New York Central Railroad election at Albany: Cornelius Vanderbilt, of New York; Chester W. Chapin, Springfield, Massachusetts; Daniel Torrance, New York; Wm. H. Vanderbilt, New York; Amasa Stone, Jr., Cleveland; Horace F. Clark, New York; James H. Barker, New York; James F. Joy, Detroit; Augustus Schell, New York; Samuel F. Boyer, New York; Henry Baxter, New York; Joseph Barker, New York; Wm. H. Kissam, New York; Cornelius Vanderbilt, President; Daniel Torrance, Vice President. Upward of twenty millions of stock was voted on. There was no opposition.

A report from Hayti states that the people there demand of the Government the suspension of the decree that keeps Geffrard and others in exile. Geffrard has again become popular, but the legislative Chambers seemed undecided in the matter.

The Tennessee Senate yesterday refused to concur in the House joint resolution asking the Tennessee Congressmen to support Thad. Stevens's confiscation policy, but passed a joint resolution requesting the members of Congress to vote for impeachment.

The United States Circuit Court at Raleigh, N. C., continues in session. Judgments to the amount of half a million dollars are said to have been obtained against defendants during the session.

BY MAILS.

Track is being laid on the Galveston road south of Lawrence, Kansas, at the rate of a mile every day. Mr. Sturges, of Chicago, is President of the road.

The Kansas press are nearly unanimous in opposing the submission of negro suffrage again to the people.

The Danish press is highly satisfied with the sale of the West Indian Islands to America. All parties agree in wishing that the $10 000 000 when received may be put by against the next war with Prussia. This one idea predominates at Copenhagen.

A Missouri farmer, living in a part of the State where the drought has been severe, has been obliged to spend most of his time in hauling water from a distance. The appearance of threatening clouds one day caused a neighbor to ask him if he thought it would rain. He replied that he hoped not, for it would make the roads so bad that he could not haul water.

Mr. Nicholas Brown, of Sudbury, Mass., 76 years old, has secured during the last few weeks on the Sudbury river the following game: 270 muskrats, 40 ducks, over 200 pickerel, and several minks; the skins of the latter selling for about $10 each. In one day last month he took 21 pounds of pickerel, 11 ducks and 2 minks. He is also a good pedestrian for a man of his age, having walked recently on a visit to his friends in Lancaster, Fitchburg and other places over 100 miles—averaging about 4 miles an hour.

Alluding to the formation of societies in Ireland for the purpose of revenging the execution of the Fenians at Manchester by the assassination of eminent Englishmen, the Manchester *Guardian* says: "It is a comfort to know that the authorities are aware of those proceedings and plans."

The Election of Tuesday.

By Western Associated Press.

PITTSBURGH, December 10.—In the municipal election held here to-day, unusual interest was manifested. The aboriginal and people's candidates for Mayor, Treasurer, Controller and City Attorney were elected by large majorities, approximating in some instances to the number of votes, directly or indirectly, cast under color of their authority, or by persons illegally registered, and all persons under such color or jurisdiction, shall be and are hereby absolutely null and void, and without any force.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a bill to amend the act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Lake Superior and Puget's Sound by the northern route. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Senate took up the bill directing certain money in the hands of Mr Spinner, United States Treasurer, as special agent, received from the sale of captured and abandoned property, shall be covered by warrant into the Treasury, and not drawn therefrom except by authority of law.

Mr. SHERMAN stated that the bill passed the House at the first session of the present Congress, and was considered by the Senate Finance Committee, but in consequence of representations of the Secretary of the Treasury had been deferred until now. No reason against its passage had been shown, and it was now desirable to have it come to a vote.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the Committee on Retrenchment, to which the joint resolution had been referred after its passage by the House, had instructed him to report, recommending its passage in terms. In the hands of employees of the Government here and there were sums all received from the sale of such property. They might, with reasons for the retention of such sums, but the committee thought best they should be paid into the Treasury. He therefore moved to amend by striking out all after the enacting clause, and insert a resolution that all moneys that have been received by any officer or employee of the Government, in any department, from the sale of captured or abandoned property, under color of the several acts of Congress providing for the sale of such property, which have not been paid into the Treasury, shall be paid into the Treasury, together with interest received, or which has accrued thereon. Also, a further resolution, that any officer or person having the custody or control of such money who shall convert the same to his own use or refuse or neglect for thirty days after the passage hereof to pay the same into the Treasury, or in any way pay or dispose of the same otherwise than by paying it into the Treasury, he shall be deemed an embezzler of public moneys and punished by imprisonment not more than ten years and pay a fine of a sum equal to the sum embezzled.

Mr. SHERMAN had no objection to the amendment, but supposing there had been property seized and sold which did not come under the head of captured and abandoned property. Should not that also be included in the resolution?

Mr. EDMUNDS was aware other cases existed, but he had simply offered the amendment as instructed by the Committee.

Mr. THUMBULL thought the amendment would be adopted. The preamble to the House resolution carried with it an implication that the Treasury Department had authority over the money. The preamble recites that such property being in control of the Treasury, it is not proper that claims on such property should be settled without the sanction of Congress. He thought it very clear from the law that it was not so. He denied every implication drawn from the preamble. The statute authorizing the sale, said the proceeds must be paid into the United States Treasury. He read the second section of the act of March 12th, 1863, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint such agents, showing that his position was correct. The law father provided that claims against such property might be preferred in the Court of Claims, and that on satisfactory proof and evidence of loyalty the proceeds would be paid over. This property amounted to over thirty-four millions. Now, after years have elapsed, the question comes in here declaring it was in the control of the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the claims. It never was in his power, but was subject to the disposal of successful law. In 1865 the question was submitted to the Attorney General, who said this property must be sold and the proceeds paid into the Treasury according to the second section of the act. Hundreds of thousands of dollars had since been paid by the Secretary of the Treasury which had never come through the Court of Claims.

Mr. DRAKE said there was now in the Treasury nearly three hundred and eighty thous and dollars which parties had been endeavoring to get by the act of 1863 to adjudicate.

Mr. TRUMBULL continued speaking of the amount restored to claimants by the Secretary, after the opinion of the Attorney General, claiming that he had no power to do it without the action of the Court of Claims. He was therefore opposed to the action of the House resolution, particularly to the language of the preamble.

Mr. DRAKE was understood to say the Secretary of the Treasury did not claim the power to decide upon the questions.

Mr. SHERMAN said there were other points to be covered by this decision of the Attorney General. There were several important claims pending, and those large sums had been allowed to be in the treasury to await the decision of these claims.

Mr TRUMBULL said the opinion of the Attorney General had not been followed, because there was a resolution to compel the money to be paid in. The entire proceeds of this cotton were two millions, and the net proceeds were the modest sum of ten millions. The law was plain enough, but he would support the amendment.

Mr. EDMUNDS construed the law as did the the Senator from Illinois—that the Secretary of the Treasury, he believed, had the right to decide, first, whether the property was captured and abandoned. It was known that Treasury agents had gathered a large amount of cotton, and doubtless absorbed a good deal of it. Many claimants asserted that such property was not abandoned, but that they were driven from their homes by the rebels. This much he would say in justice to the Secretary of the Treasury.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition from General Belden and thirty thousand colored citizens of Kentucky, asking for them the right of suffrage. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

A concurrent resolution to adjourn on the 20th inst. until January 6th was received from the House and laid over.

The Senate took up Mr. MORRILL'S bill to raise the value of legal tender notes to par, heretofore published.

Mr. MORRILL spoke at considerable length in favor of the bill. He explained the various provisions, saying if this bill was adopted it would put the capital of the country permanently at work and silence the demagogues who prate about one currency for bondholders and a cheaper one for pensioners and day laborers. It would make obsolete any question as to the impregnability of the public faith; it would extinguish the fear which depreciated paper begets of an ultimate bastardy and disownment by its own progenitors; it would make it possible to adjust our tariff on fixed principles; it would make our National Banks really national, and no longer institutions extensively perverted to private speculations, and, last and most important, it would, by at once reducing Government expenditures and the cry for increased pay, largely reduce taxation, and by increasing the productive power of the country, now held fettered the slave of every cash paying nation of the world, it would add untold millions to the national wealth.

Mr. CORBETT rose to speak on the bill, when Mr. GRIMES said as many Senators desired to speak on the bill, he would now move an Executive session.

At the suggestion of Mr. JOHNSON, the further consideration of the bill was postponed till Friday.

A joint resolution to allow Admiral Thatcher to accept a decoration from the King of the Hawaiian Islands was passed.

The Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, asking a further appropriation to supply pension deficiencies for the coming year. Referred to the Committee on appropriations.

Mr. JULIAN, as question of privilege, had read an extract from the Washington correspondence of the New York *Tribune*, analyzing the vote of the Indiana delegation on the question of impeachment, stating that they voted a most foolish for impeachment, in the belief that some future deed of the President would justify their course, &c.

The SPEAKER ruled that it was not a question of privilege.

Mr. JULIAN obtained unanimous consent to make a personal explanation, and proceeded to defend the vote of the Indiana delegation, asserting that the President was a gerund of depravity, and his hoarded malignity could neither be fathomed nor exhausted.

Mr. BROOMFIELD made a personal explanation, to the effect that he was attacked from the West on having dodged the impeach ment question, his name, with that of Broomall and Butler, having been omitted in the yeas as published. The Chicago *Republican* charges them with having dodged. He did no wish to be placed in the category with a man who dodged or voted on the wrong side. He saw the Chicago *Tribune*—which claimed the proprietorship of public opinion in Illinois—congratulated the country on the happy event of his vote. He had the honor in stating his vote, before God and man, on his oath, and on his knowledge of the law, that Andrew Johnson was guilty of high crimes, and misdemeanors, and he wanted him impeached. Therefore had he drafted the resolution of impeachment he would have reported two resolutions, one declaring the turpitude of the President, and the other instituting his impeachment. For the first resolution he was well advised there would have been one hundred votes in the House. It had been his object in approaching the impeachment question to withhold his judgment and preserve his mind in such a condition that he could vote understandingly on it. For that reason he had neither indulged in harsh remarks on impeachment, either before or since his election. He had striven to avoid on the one hand any partizan, blind malice, and on the other the self-assuming law, which some of the extremiastic and expert gentlemen of the House were pleased to use, and who were never better pleased than when they could cut as sharp as to pierce the Constitution between the joints of its harness. In his opinion this had been done.

Mr. M'CLURG, from the Select Committee, reported that they had decided taking testimony not to be referred, except as to the expediency of declaring forfeited United States lands granted in aid of railroads to Florida, Alabama, Missouri and Arkansas, on which point testimony was now being procured through the War Department, from the military commanders.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked if the Committee would be prepared to report in a short time after the testimony had been printed. He now reported the testimony and asked that it be printed. It was so ordered.

Mr. DODGE, from the Military Committee, reported back a bill to amend the act of April 10, 1866, for establishing rules and articles for the government of the army. The bill provides that commissions by brevet shall only be conferred in time of war and for distinguished service in the presence of the enemy. The bill was passed.

Mr. DODGE also reported back a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to furnish on the application of the governor of any State certified copies of the muster-in and muster-out roll of volunteer organizations. Passed.

Mr. HAWKINS, from the same Committee, reported back adversely the proposition to pay the army once a week.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the same Committee, reported back Hon. Boll declaring that no officer of the army, having been cashiered and dismissed from the service by the sentence of a general court-martial, formally approved by the reviewing authority, shall ever be restored to service except by appointment and confirmation by the Senate.

After considerable discussion br Messrs. Garfield, Dawes, Spalding and Mungen, the bill was, on motion of Mr. Logan, recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BANKS, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, presented a letter from the Secretary of State, informing him that the papers called for in reference to the trial of naturalized citizens in Great Britain were being copied, but were very voluminous and would require considerable time to copy them.

Mr. WELKER, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior and Postmaster General to furnish a statement of the amount of the twenty per cent. allowance to their employees last year. Adopted.

Several adverse reports from the Committee on Claims, including one petition from the inhabitants of Chambersburg, Pa., for damages done in McCausland's rebel raid.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. DAWES in the Chair.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, addressed the Committee against the recent cessities for the cession of territory. He argued that the treaty for the acquisition of Walrussia should never have been made, and that the House should not appropriate the money to carry it into effect, saying if the ratification of State would be given to understand that the representatives of the people had other duties to perform than to sanction such a scheme. The Secretary might now arrange his position with Baron Stoeckel, and get out of the scrape as he best could.

Mr. PRUYN remarked that if the majority in Congress during the last few years had taken the advice of the minority, there would have been saved to the country fifty times as much as would pay for Walrussia and the Virgin islands.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, addressed the House on the finances, arguing that 5-20s were payable in currency.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, referring to the statement of his colleague, (Ross), some days since, said that he was in favor of a further depreciation of the currency, declared it was false and malicious, which he had observed by his colleague, and now he would hold him to his declaration of a policy most fatal and destructive to every interest of the laboring class, and the best interest of the country; that was the policy of speculators, gamblers, stock jobbers and shysters of Wall street. His colleague would throw, perchance, but would be upperseded by his constituents. His colleague had confessed he was in favor of watering the currency—a sort of swill milk operation. [Laughter.] He would hold his colleague to that policy of money, and would not let him squirm out of it. He understood his colleague's sympathies with soldiers and with their widows and orphans. He had appreciated his crocodile tears, [Laughter.] How had his colleague shown his sympathy for soldiers? Was it in his vote against the bill to punish the imperialists and forty-niners who were butchering and murdering his soldier constituents? As to himself if it would be his struggle to depreciate the currency, that a soldier of his district would receive but one hundred per cent. instead of 104 per cent. of his pay, his policy would be never to submit to the future robbery of his constituents by false and irredeemable paper money. He was for the largest possible reduction of taxes consistent with maintaining the honor and credit of the Government, and carrying on its operations. He was here now, as he had prepared to resist all extravagant and profligate legislation and all schemes of public plunder.

Mr. BUTLER asked Mr. Washburne to say whether he was in favor of paying the 5-20 bonds in gold?

Mr. WASHBURNE replied that he was in favor of precisely what was stated in his speech. [Laughter.]

The Committee arose and the House adjourned.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from the far West, says: New Mexico, with all its discomforts, will some day be one of the wealthiest portions of our country. Its lands, by irrigation, are capable of producing as fine crops as any in the world, while for fruit I think they cannot be equalled. It possesses untold wealth of mineral resources; and when Yankee ingenuity and energy are brought into this country, a most wonderful change will be wrought. Instead of hay being made with a hoe, land ploughed with a crooked stick, wood cut with a pickaxe, hogs chained, and dogs running loose, and wheels made of one block of wood, things will be as they should.

The bust of Lincoln, made by Mrs. Ames at a cost of $3,500, for the State House at Boston, is anything but satisfactory to the Boston papers, which state that it might represent any black woodsman as well as Mr. Lincoln.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

XLth CONGRESS.

Confiscation and Forfeiture.

Bill to Declare Acts Null and Void.

Captured and Abandoned Property

Grievances of Colored Kentuckians.

Payment for Alaska Opposed.

Speeches on National Finances.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, December 11, 1867.

In the Senate to-day a bill was introduced declaring null and void all acts of confiscation and forfeiture during the rebellion. Also a bill for the sale of Government property at Harper's Ferry.

Mr. Sherman called up the bill reported by him yesterday to prevent the payment out of the Treasury of money derived from balances on the sale of captured and abandoned property. It was debated a short time, and finally passed over by request of Mr. Fessenden until to-morrow.

The rest of the session was devoted to a speech from Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, in favor of the immediate resumption of specie payments.

The House accomplished nothing to-day. Three members occupied some time in attacking the New York *Tribune* and other papers which charged them with dodging the vote on impeachment.

Mr. Sumner presented the memorial of General Brisbin and 30,000 colored citizens of Kentucky, stating their grievances, and asking redress.

Mr. Garrett Davis immediately took the floor and pronounced the document a foul slander upon the State of Kentucky.

Some time was spent discussing a bill from the Military Committee requiring the confirmation by the Senate of army officers reinstated in the army after having been dismissed by court-martial.

The House went into Committee, and Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, made a long speech against paying for Alaska. Several members incidentally said the same. One or two manuscript speeches were read on finances, followed by an adjournment.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, December 11, 1867.

SENATE.

The Chair submitted a petition from citizens of Michigan, declaring there are many defects in the homestead bill which operate to the injury of settlers, and asking for appropriate legislation. Referred to the Land Committee.

Also, a petition largely signed by adopted citizens, praying some action defining their rights in view of recent occurrences abroad. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. DIXON presented a petition from the trustees of the Taylor Orphan Asylum, of Racine, Wisconsin, praying for the removal of the present tax on bequests. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. WILLEY introduced a bill to sell the land and water privileges of the United States at or near Harper's Ferry. Referred to the Committee on Military.

A joint resolution was introduced by Mr. FESSENDEN, to appoint a committee to consider the question of reducing the number of Congressional employees. Adopted.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Be it enacted, &c., That all and singular the laws, decisions and acts of limitation, prior to future, passed, made or done by the late so-called confederate States, or any of them, or any persons, officers or authority, by or under color of their authority, or by any color or jurisdiction, shall be and are hereby absolutely null and void, and without any force.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a bill to amend the act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Lake Superior and Puget's Sound by the northern route. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Senate took up the bill directing certain money in the hands of Mr Spinner, United States Treasurer, as special agent, received from the sale of captured and abandoned property, shall be covered by warrant into the Treasury, and not drawn therefrom except by authority of law.

Mr. SHERMAN stated that the bill passed the House at the first session of the present Congress, and was considered by the Senate Finance Committee, but in consequence of representations of the Secretary of the Treasury had been deferred until now. No reason against its passage had been shown, and it was now desirable to have it come to a vote.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the Committee on Retrenchment, to which the joint resolution had been referred after its passage by the House, had instructed him to report, recommending its passage in terms. In the hands of employees of the Government here and there were sums all received from the sale of such property. They might, with reasons for the retention of such sums, but the committee thought best they should be paid into the Treasury. He therefore moved to amend by striking out all after the enacting clause, and insert a resolution that all moneys that have been received by any officer or employee of the Government, in any department, from the sale of captured or abandoned property, under color of the several acts of Congress providing for the sale of such property, which have not been paid into the Treasury, shall be paid into the Treasury, together with interest received, or which has accrued thereon. Also, a further resolution, that any officer or person having the custody or control of such money who shall convert the same to his own use or refuse or neglect for thirty days after the passage hereof to pay the same into the Treasury, or in any way pay or dispose of the same otherwise than by paying it into the Treasury, he shall be deemed an embezzler of public moneys and punished by imprisonment not more than ten years and pay a fine of a sum equal to the sum embezzled.

Mr. SHERMAN had no objection to the amendment, but supposing there had been property seized and sold which did not come under the head of captured and abandoned property. Should not that also be included in the resolution?

Mr. EDMUNDS was aware other cases existed, but he had simply offered the amendment as instructed by the Committee.

Mr. THUMBULL thought the amendment would be adopted. The preamble to the House resolution carried with it an implication that the Treasury Department had authority over the money. The preamble recites that such property being in control of the Treasury, it is not proper that claims on such property should be settled without the sanction of Congress. He thought it very clear from the law that it was not so. He denied every implication drawn from the preamble. The statute authorizing the sale, said the proceeds must be paid into the United States Treasury. He read the second section of the act of March 12th, 1863, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint such agents, showing that his position was correct. The law father provided that claims against such property might be preferred in the Court of Claims, and that on satisfactory proof and evidence of loyalty the proceeds would be paid over. This property amounted to over thirty-four millions. Now, after years have elapsed, the question comes in here declaring it was in the control of the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the claims. It never was in his power, but was subject to the disposal of successful law. In 1865 the question was submitted to the Attorney General, who said this property must be sold and the proceeds paid into the Treasury according to the second section of the act. Hundreds of thousands of dollars had since been paid by the Secretary of the Treasury which had never come through the Court of Claims.

Mr. DRAKE said there was now in the Treasury nearly three hundred and eighty thous and dollars which parties had been endeavoring to get by the act of 1863 to adjudicate.

Mr. TRUMBULL continued speaking of the amount restored to claimants by the Secretary, after the opinion of the Attorney General, claiming that he had no power to do it without the action of the Court of Claims. He was therefore opposed to the action of the House resolution, particularly to the language of the preamble.

Mr. DRAKE was understood to say the Secretary of the Treasury did not claim the power to decide upon the questions.

Mr. SHERMAN said there were other points to be covered by this decision of the Attorney General. There were several important claims pending, and those large sums had been allowed to be in the treasury to await the decision of these claims.

Mr TRUMBULL said the opinion of the Attorney General had not been followed, because there was a resolution to compel the money to be paid in. The entire proceeds of this cotton were two millions, and the net proceeds were the modest sum of ten millions. The law was plain enough, but he would support the amendment.

Mr. EDMUNDS construed the law as did the the Senator from Illinois—that the Secretary of the Treasury, he believed, had the right to decide, first, whether the property was captured and abandoned. It was known that Treasury agents had gathered a large amount of cotton, and doubtless absorbed a good deal of it. Many claimants asserted that such property was not abandoned, but that they were driven from their homes by the rebels. This much he would say in justice to the Secretary of the Treasury.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition from General Belden and thirty thousand colored citizens of Kentucky, asking for them the right of suffrage. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

A concurrent resolution to adjourn on the 20th inst. until January 6th was received from the House and laid over.

The Senate took up Mr. MORRILL'S bill to raise the value of legal tender notes to par, heretofore published.

Mr. MORRILL spoke at considerable length in favor of the bill. He explained the various provisions, saying if this bill was adopted it would put the capital of the country permanently at work and silence the demagogues who prate about one currency for bondholders and a cheaper one for pensioners and day laborers. It would make obsolete any question as to the impregnability of the public faith; it would extinguish the fear which depreciated paper begets of an ultimate bastardy and disownment by its own progenitors; it would make it possible to adjust our tariff on fixed principles; it would make our National Banks really national, and no longer institutions extensively perverted to private speculations, and, last and most important, it would, by at once reducing Government expenditures and the cry for increased pay, largely reduce taxation, and by increasing the productive power of the country, now held fettered the slave of every cash paying nation of the world, it would add untold millions to the national wealth.

Mr. CORBETT rose to speak on the bill, when Mr. GRIMES said as many Senators desired to speak on the bill, he would now move an Executive session.

At the suggestion of Mr. JOHNSON, the further consideration of the bill was postponed till Friday.

A joint resolution to allow Admiral Thatcher to accept a decoration from the King of the Hawaiian Islands was passed.

The Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, asking a further appropriation to supply pension deficiencies for the coming year. Referred to the Committee on appropriations.

Mr. JULIAN, as question of privilege, had read an extract from the Washington correspondence of the New York *Tribune*, analyzing the vote of the Indiana delegation on the question of impeachment, stating that they voted a most foolish for impeachment, in the belief that some future deed of the President would justify their course, &c.

The SPEAKER ruled that it was not a question of privilege.

Mr. JULIAN obtained unanimous consent to make a personal explanation, and proceeded to defend the vote of the Indiana delegation, asserting that the President was a gerund of depravity, and his hoarded malignity could neither be fathomed nor exhausted.

Mr. BROOMFIELD made a personal explanation, to the effect that he was attacked from the West on having dodged the impeach ment question, his name, with that of Broomall and Butler, having been omitted in the yeas as published. The Chicago *Republican* charges them with having dodged. He did no wish to be placed in the category with a man who dodged or voted on the wrong side. He saw the Chicago *Tribune*—which claimed the proprietorship of public opinion in Illinois—congratulated the country on the happy event of his vote. He had the honor in stating his vote, before God and man, on his oath, and on his knowledge of the law, that Andrew Johnson was guilty of high crimes, and misdemeanors, and he wanted him impeached. Therefore had he drafted the resolution of impeachment he would have reported two resolutions, one declaring the turpitude of the President, and the other instituting his impeachment. For the first resolution he was well advised there would have been one hundred votes in the House. It had been his object in approaching the impeachment question to withhold his judgment and preserve his mind in such a condition that he could vote understandingly on it. For that reason he had neither indulged in harsh remarks on impeachment, either before or since his election. He had striven to avoid on the one hand any partizan, blind malice, and on the other the self-assuming law, which some of the extremiastic and expert gentlemen of the House were pleased to use, and who were never better pleased than when they could cut as sharp as to pierce the Constitution between the joints of its harness. In his opinion this had been done.

Mr. M'CLURG, from the Select Committee, reported that they had decided taking testimony not to be referred, except as to the expediency of declaring forfeited United States lands granted in aid of railroads to Florida, Alabama, Missouri and Arkansas, on which point testimony was now being procured through the War Department, from the military commanders.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked if the Committee would be prepared to report in a short time after the testimony had been printed. He now reported the testimony and asked that it be printed. It was so ordered.

Mr. DODGE, from the Military Committee, reported back a bill to amend the act of April 10, 1866, for establishing rules and articles for the government of the army. The bill provides that commissions by brevet shall only be conferred in time of war and for distinguished service in the presence of the enemy. The bill was passed.

Mr. DODGE also reported back a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to furnish on the application of the governor of any State certified copies of the muster-in and muster-out roll of volunteer organizations. Passed.

Mr. HAWKINS, from the same Committee, reported back adversely the proposition to pay the army once a week.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the same Committee, reported back Hon. Boll declaring that no officer of the army, having been cashiered and dismissed from the service by the sentence of a general court-martial, formally approved by the reviewing authority, shall ever be restored to service except by appointment and confirmation by the Senate.

After considerable discussion br Messrs. Garfield, Dawes, Spalding and Mungen, the bill was, on motion of Mr. Logan, recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BANKS, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, presented a letter from the Secretary of State, informing him that the papers called for in reference to the trial of naturalized citizens in Great Britain were being copied, but were very voluminous and would require considerable time to copy them.

Mr. WELKER, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior and Postmaster General to furnish a statement of the amount of the twenty per cent. allowance to their employees last year. Adopted.

Several adverse reports from the Committee on Claims, including one petition from the inhabitants of Chambersburg, Pa., for damages done in McCausland's rebel raid.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. DAWES in the Chair.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, addressed the Committee against the recent cessities for the cession of territory. He argued that the treaty for the acquisition of Walrussia should never have been made, and that the House should not appropriate the money to carry it into effect. He explained the various provisions, saying if this bill was adopted it would put the capital of the country permanently at work and silence the demagogues who prate about one currency for bondholders and a cheaper one for pensioners and day laborers. It would make obsolete any question as to the impregnability of the public faith; it would extinguish the fear which depreciated paper begets of an ultimate bastardy and disownment by its own progenitors; it would make it possible to adjust our tariff on fixed principles; it would make our National Banks really national, and no longer institutions extensively perverted to private speculations, and, last and most important, it would, by at once reducing Government expenditures and the cry for increased pay, largely reduce taxation, and by increasing the productive power of the country, now held fettered the slave of every cash paying nation of the world, it would add untold millions to the national wealth.

Mr. CORBETT rose to speak on the bill, when Mr. GRIMES said as many Senators desired to speak on the bill, he would now move an Executive session.

At the suggestion of Mr. JOHNSON, the further consideration of the bill was postponed till Friday.

A joint resolution to allow Admiral Thatcher to accept a decoration from the King of the Hawaiian Islands was passed.

The Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, asking a further appropriation to supply pension deficiencies for the coming year. Referred to the Committee on appropriations.

Mr. JULIAN, as question of privilege, had read an extract from the Washington correspondence of the New York *Tribune*, analyzing the vote of the Indiana delegation on the question of impeachment, stating that they voted a most foolish for impeachment, in the belief that some future deed of the President would justify their course, &c.

The SPEAKER ruled that it was not a question of privilege.

Mr. JULIAN obtained unanimous consent to make a personal explanation, and proceeded to defend the vote of the Indiana delegation, asserting that the President was a gerund of depravity, and his hoarded malignity could neither be fathomed nor exhausted.

Mr. BROOMFIELD made a personal explanation, to the effect that he was attacked from the West on having dodged the impeach ment question, his name, with that of Broomall and Butler, having been omitted in the yeas as published. The Chicago *Republican* charges them with having dodged. He did no wish to be placed in the category with a man who dodged or voted on the wrong side. He saw the Chicago *Tribune*—which claimed the proprietorship of public opinion in Illinois—congratulated the country on the happy event of his vote. He had the honor in stating his vote, before God and man, on his oath, and on his knowledge of the law, that Andrew Johnson was guilty of high crimes, and misdemeanors, and he wanted him impeached. Therefore had he drafted the resolution of impeachment he would have reported two resolutions, one declaring the turpitude of the President, and the other instituting his impeachment. For the first resolution he was well advised there would have been one hundred votes in the House. It had been his object in approaching the impeachment question to withhold his judgment and preserve his mind in such a condition that he could vote understandingly on it. For that reason he had neither indulged in harsh remarks on impeachment, either before or since his election. He had striven to avoid on the one hand any partizan, blind malice, and on the other the self-assuming law, which some of the extremiastic and expert gentlemen of the House were pleased to use, and who were never better pleased than when they could cut as sharp as to pierce the Constitution between the joints of its harness. In his opinion this had been done.

Mr. M'CLURG, from the Select Committee, reported that they had decided taking testimony not to be referred, except as to the expediency of declaring forfeited United States lands granted in aid of railroads to Florida, Alabama, Missouri and Arkansas, on which point testimony was now being procured through the War Department, from the military commanders.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked if the Committee would be prepared to report in a short time after the testimony had been printed. He now reported the testimony and asked that it be printed. It was so ordered.

Mr. DODGE, from the Military Committee, reported back a bill to amend the act of April 10, 1866, for establishing rules and articles for the government of the army. The bill provides that commissions by brevet shall only be conferred in time of war and for distinguished service in the presence of the enemy. The bill was passed.

Mr. DODGE also reported back a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to furnish on the application of the governor of any State certified copies of the muster-in and muster-out roll of volunteer organizations. Passed.

Mr. HAWKINS, from the same Committee, reported back adversely the proposition to pay the army once a week.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the same Committee, reported back Hon. Boll declaring that no officer of the army, having been cashiered and dismissed from the service by the sentence of a general court-martial, formally approved by the reviewing authority, shall ever be restored to service except by appointment and confirmation by the Senate.

After considerable discussion br Messrs. Garfield, Dawes, Spalding and Mungen, the bill was, on motion of Mr. Logan, recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BANKS, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, presented a letter from the Secretary of State, informing him that the papers called for in reference to the trial of naturalized citizens in Great Britain were being copied, but were very voluminous and would require considerable time to copy them.

Mr. WELKER, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior and Postmaster General to furnish a statement of the amount of the twenty per cent. allowance to their employees last year. Adopted.

Several adverse reports from the Committee on Claims, including one petition from the inhabitants of Chambersburg, Pa., for damages done in McCausland's rebel raid.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. DAWES in the Chair.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, addressed the Committee against the recent cessities for the cession of territory. He argued that the treaty for the acquisition of

☞ THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL IS the LARGEST and BEST PAPER in Pennsylvania. Price, per annum, in Clubs of twenty copies only ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS; single copies, TWO DOLLARS. As a PAPER FOR THE FAMILY it is UNEQUALLED. No paper gives such AMPLE MARKET REPORTS. It contains ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK, CAREFULLY PREPARED. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE. Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

THE telegraph reports a heavy fall of snow in all the counties bordering upon the heads of navigation on the Monongahela and Allegheny. Yesterday evening the weather had moderated, and rain set in, which would melt the snow and probably cause a rapid rise in the rivers. There is yet a prospect that our coalboatmen will have an opportunity of relieving the wants of Cincinnati, Louisville, and other cities and towns on the Ohio, before the river is closed by ice.

ONE would suppose that the "Labor Reform" party would begin to grow weary of fusing with the Democrats. They did their best for BLACKMORE, and observed faith to the end. But BLACKMORE and the Democrats broke faith at the outset, and the "Labor Reform" candidates were left to take care of themselves. The result is that with the exception of MR. ALLINDER, who had strength of his own, the other "Labor Reform" candidates were defeated. It must be clear to intelligent workingmen that they are carrying their wares to the wrong market when they go to the Democrats.

THE *Post* claims the election of BLACKMORE Mayor as a party victory, and would have sensible persons believe that his majority is the proof of a changed sentiment on the political issues of the day. There could not well be a more flagrant perversion of truth. If BLACKMORE's majority proves that, what does SLAGLE's and McCARGO's majority prove? The disparity between the two extremes is over three thousand—and it will be observed that on the straight vote the Republican majority on Tuesday was greater than at the October election on Senator; and this, too, with but a meagre Republican vote polled. The *Post* knows perfectly well, as does every man, woman and child in the city, that the election of BLACKMORE has no reference whatever to the political issues of the day; and it is simply dishonest to attempt to create the impression abroad that it has. Those Republicans who contributed to defeat the Republican candidates are being paid off promptly.

NOBODY HURT.

We learn that the caption of the item announcing the sudden and final disposition of the "impeachment muddle" startled some of our readers with its terrible distinctive significance. "DEAD." It was supposed that something serious had happened, and that somebody was at least hurt. A further reading, however, removed their consternation, and restored their good nature when they found that "nobody was hurt." "Only this and no more." Even Representative ASHLEY survives the death of his cherished pet, and is still likely to float high. BAKER and CONOVER remain "in statu quo." The Republicans *did* themselves honor by their prompt action, and the "mourners in the streets" for this "demise" are not numerous. The standing of A. J. is not, however, thereby any improved, whatever be the fact as to his temper.

BAD FAITH.

Judging from the following article in their organ of last evening, the Workingmen are beginning to understand what sort of bedclothes the Democrats are. Election over, they perceive plainly that they have simply been used to place a Democrat in the office of Mayor and enable the *Post* to shout "a Democratic victory," while the only candidates they felt particularly interested in are defeated. We let them tell their own story in the following from the *Advocate:*

> In giving the result of our city election yesterday, the Pittsburgh *Post*, of this morning, makes itself the vehicle of publishing to the world *a charge of bad faith* on the part of the Workingmen. Is this *bad faith?* It is well understood by everybody in Pittsburgh, but people abroad may be deceived by the *Post's* gross perversion of the elections. With a degree of impudence unparalleled in the annals of the press, the *Post* claims the triumph of James Blackmore and Samuel Allinder as a *Democratic victory!* Nobody, however, knows better than the *Post* that Mr. Blackmore, though himself a Democrat, was not a Democratic candidate for Mayor, even as Mr. Allinder, though a Republican, was not a Republican candidate for Treasurer. *The Democratic party made no nominations for the County or municipal offices.* The Lincoln and Constitution nominated Messrs. Blackmore and Allinder, and the nomination was backed up by an immense call from the citizens, *without regard to party*—and we may add, the *Post* bitterly *opposed* the whole thing, until such an overwhelming public sentiment forced it into acquiescence. The *Post* denounced its own party for not making nominations, and during the whole canvass was universally regarded as an abject and abettor of the regular Republican ticket; and, for its spiteful conduct, Thomas Williams, our candidate for City Controller, and Mr. Hill Burgwin, our candidate for City Attorney, would have been elected by a handsome majority.

GRANT IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia Loyal League, an important auxiliary to the Republican organization in Pennsylvania, and an embodiment of the active sentiment of the party in that city, have adopted a resolution presenting GRANT as the Republican candidate for President. We are assured that "the resolution was carried amid cheers, and with an enthusiasm that amounted to acclamation." The annual election was then held, and on a full vote it resulted in the choice of officers in full sympathy with this movement. The following is the concluding part of the Annual Report of the League:

> A time is close at hand when the test will again be applied to our patriotism, and when we shall see whether or not our State has been in reality lost to the Union, partly. That test will be the coming Presidential campaign, towards which we should even now turn with an interest equal to the issues that will be involved in the result. The election, I do distrust, the insecurity that pervades the whole social and political system of our country—a condition of things only increased by the weak, timid and impolitic policy of conciliating the adverse—should be allayed by some permanent regulation of the Presidential election, and some intelligent administration of our national finances. The health of the country demands that the opportunity for developing its natural resources, under the wise fostering system that will at once increase domestic industry and shut out foreign competition. Who despairs that with the established principles and policy as they have been by the blood of our people—again and again approved as they have been, in the succession of three general elections, and by the calmer and passionless verdict of our watchful friends elsewhere who contemplate it at we shall once more issue triumphantly from the contest? In that trust we shall continue, following as perhaps we may to new vicissitudes the leader chosen by our most perilous hour, the champion of our faith in the embattled people—the administrator of justice in the darkest days of the army or in an unfriendly and suspicious Cabinet—the sagacious citizen who is too conscious of waste time in superficial display to woo popularity with idle protestations—the magnanimous conqueror, who can be despised in behalf of his compatriots in arms, but is silent for himself either to flatter or to upbraid—to conquer in a hitherto rival field—the proportions of which stagger the belief of foreign military critics—the perseverting commander who struggled with rebellion until it lay lifeless at his feet, and who, with his own hand, received victorious and peace together—the illustrious chief whom a kind grand life by has been our undoubted second in duality to one cause and of his willingness to suffer or die for it—he believe, he trusted, he asserted, he attested, he

at least, putation as a "Recollections ve him to be anyweficancy he would prove manager of the finances of than of his own. Selling the as "for old iron" is certainly a ght idea. But why stop with the iron clads? There are other ships of no immediate use,—not ships only, but a hundred other things for which we have no present employment; why not, sell all these? It is true that we may need them in a short time, and on a sudden call, when to get them anew would cost four times what they now stand us in, and forty times what they would bring "for old iron;" nevertheless, according to Mr. GREELEY's ideas of finance, it would be best to have an auction and sell everything not in actual use for what it would bring. Retrenchment and economy is good, but this sort of thing would scarcely be worthy of the name.

COMMON SCHOOLS IN THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

It must be apparent to all who are familiar with the condition of the common schools in the country districts, that they are not such as the law contemplates and requires. They are generally of such a character as to repel rather than attract scholars, and the consequence is that they are altogether ignored by large classes in every district. This is not the case with the city schools; and there is no good reason why the schools in the rural districts should not possess as high a standard of excellence as those in the cities and boroughs. The fault lies with the Boards of School Directors, but primarily with the people, who do not pay sufficient attention to their educational interests when choosing directors. Many directors place too low an estimate upon the value of education, and not a few are governed by selfish motives in providing for the maintenance of the schools and the employment of teachers. The common schools are too often conducted upon the "cheap" plan, and wherever this system is inaugurated the schools soon run into disrepute. Under the school laws the boards of directors are required to "establish a sufficient number of common schools for the education of every individual above the age of six and under twenty-one years, in their respective districts, who may apply for admission and education." The law gives the directors entire control as to the number of schools which shall be established, only requiring that they shall be *sufficient* for the education of all who may apply. It is estimated that twenty-eight schools are yet required in this county—seventeen in the townships, and eleven in the wards and boroughs. But it is not of the number of schools that we would now speak, so much as the character and management of those in the rural districts. In some township these schools have been so conducted that all who have the ability to send their children to private schools are compelled to do so—not because they have any fault to find with the common school system, but on account of the utter worthlessness of the schools. The buildings are generally dingy, unattractive, and in many cases dilapidated; the furniture is of the worst possible description; there are no pretensions made to ornamentation of grounds anywhere, and the schools are as repulsive as they can well be. The teachers employed are never of the highest order, because the salaries are of the lowest grade. It is in the power of the Directors to remedy all these defects. The authority to provide a sufficient number of schools, carries with it the necessity of rendering them comfortable and placing them in charge of competent teachers. It is held that, although a Board which neglects to provide a sufficient number of houses, with as good teachers as can be procured, and suitably furnished, may not be liable to direct judicial control, it certainly neglects a plain duty, and betrays a sacred trust of the community. The law contemplated that the educational interests of the State would always be placed in the hands of those who would properly appreciate their importance, and whose sound discretion and liberal views would render any legal restraint or penalty in this respect unnecessary. It would seem, however, that unless the people constitute their Boards of different materials in some of the country districts, more stringent legal regulations will be required. Another serious drawback to the efficiency of the country schools, is the limited time which they are kept in operation. The law provides that the schools must be kept open at least four months each year; but the term may be extended to ten months. Here again the Directors are expected to exercise a sound discretion. In the cities and boroughs all the schools are kept open the maximum period of ten months, while but four of the townships deem it necessary to give their children the same advantages. Only three of the rural districts are down to the minimum; but forty-eight of the sixty-one districts in the county are below the maximum—many of them teaching but five, six and seven months. So populous and wealthy a district as Wilkins, for example, only teaches five months in the year. The number of scholars in the township is six hundred and fifty-seven, and the average attendance nearly five hundred. The amount of tax collected in 1866 was only a fraction over $2,000, and the amount of the levy was but five mills. The law authorizes a levy of thirteen mills for school purposes, and an equal sum, if necessary, for building purposes—making twenty-six mills in all. Nor is this the extent of legislative liberality in this direction, as special authority is always granted to exceed this limit when the interests of any district may require it. In some few of the districts the limit of taxation is reached, but the average in the county is a fraction less than eight mills for school and five for building purposes—or less than half the maximum allowed by law. The schools can never be made efficient until the people are willing to extend a liberal support to them. When directors are governed by a desire to save themselves from taxation, by running the schools on the economic system—neglecting to repair buildings and replace the dilapidated furniture, refusing to keep the schools open the full term, and employing indifferent teachers—it is time for the people to turn them out of office, and see that better men are put in their places. The character of the country schools can only be elevated by expending more money in their maintenance, and discarding altogether that niggardly policy which now governs so many of our directors. The masses are willing to pay liberally for the education of their children, and where comfortable buildings and sufficient teachers are supplied, there good schools are found, and no complaints are heard as to the school tax being too high. Of all the items which enter into the list of taxes, those in support of our common schools should be the last to suffer abridgment.

IT was expected in Wall street that the strong vote in the House suspending contraction and the ascertained certainty that the Senate will acquiesce would create a sympathetic movement in gold. But the expectation has not been realized. On the other hand, this action and the fact which appears in the Treasury statement for November, that the Secretary did not make the usual four million contraction for that month, has caused an improved feeling in financial circles. Now that the slow process of exhaustion has ceased a healthy reaction is looked for.

OUR municipal election yesterday was in no sense a contest between the Republican and Democratic parties. The success of the Labor Reform and People's candidates, for Mayor and Treasurer, was achieved by a combination of men of all parties, without reference to old party principles.—*Workingmen's Advocate.*

WILL our contemporary, while his hand is in, explain how the election of a Republican City Attorney, a Republican Comptroller, and an overwhelming Republican majority in both branches of the City Councils was "achieved?" If the election of Blackmore and Allinder was a "Labor Reform" victory, why were not the other "Labor Reform" candidates elected?

THE returns of the city election show that, even with the Republicans disorganized and many of them remaining away from the polls, the Democrats and Workingmen united are in the minority. They either prove this or that Blackmore was so busy taking care of himself he forgot to reciprocate the earnest efforts of the Workingmen in his behalf. At any rate he obtained an immense majority, while the candidates in whose success the Workingmen were most interested, remain private citizens.

JOLLY—To see the obdurate "strikers" and the "oppressive mill owners" working together to achieve "a splendid triumph for 'Labor Reform.'"

Beecher and His Prayers.

The publishers have sent out Beecher's Prayers, and by this time we doubt not many of our readers have been conning them over. This is something new, to say the least, in the way of getting up a book. The Plymouth Church has in the past been very prolific in furnishing matter for the printers. Weekly sermons have been reported, and have been eagerly read by multitudes, so that, with the exception of manner and the unction of the living preacher, men in every part or the country have been preached to by the inimitable marvel of Brooklyn. We apprehend, however, that even Beecher himself had never thought that it would ever come to pass that any irreverent reporter would take down the utterances of prayer, and send them forth broadcast over the land. Prayers have been written before, and stereotyped prayers have been used, and properly so, and an occasional prayer uttered upon some great or important occasion has been taken down, or furnished for "printing," but this is the first time we have any recollection of the thing having been done regularly and of set purpose for public exhibition, use or curiosity.

The occurrence of this phenomenon may naturally excite inquiries as to what effect the knowledge that even his prayers are being "taken down" will have upon the famous preacher—whether it will tend to stimulate or cool his devotion—whether it will divide his attention between the thought of how it will read in print, and how he may best serve God and the purposes of public prayer, in his approaches to the throne of the Heavenly Grace. It is possible also that some people will think that Beecher ought to have some protection against this kind of intrusion upon him in what is most sacred—while others will, perhaps, query whether the world ought not to have some protection against Beecherania. It might be suggested, however, that it would be well if Boswell could be resurrected—or somebody like him procured—to be continually with the author of Norwood, so that when at last he is no more we may have an abundance of notes and sayings and doings published and to be read. Nothing more readable could perhaps be otherwise provided for the coming time. Meanwhile it may also be a matter for speculation as to what extent these "wonderful prayers" were a benefit to the reporter himself?

Safety of Travel.

In stepping from the platform into the railroad car a question as to the safety of life and limb is exceedingly natural, and to those whose experience has been by other methods of travel, an occasional change to the steam car may be attended with great uneasiness and trepidation. There are but few who have at first the equanimity of the aged spinster who, in a collision of trains was thrown violently out of her seat, and as she was gathering her "bruised" self up said to the conductor that she thought "that was the way they always stopped," and so took no further notice of the occurrence. And yet, with constant familiarity, a person may become almost as indifferent and uninterested to the "chances" and casualties as was the gentleman who roomed in the "third story" when informed by the excited servant from below that the house was on fire—"Go," said he, "and tell your mistress I am only a boarder." It is one of the comfortable things that familiarity so tends to set our nerves at rest, and put us in this easy and indifferent state of mind; but it is still more comfortable when the "reason of things" will fully justify a calm placidity when going along upon the rails at even the maximum speed of the "iron horse."

This we conceive to be the state of the case in reference to most of those railroads which lead from our city. Taking the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road as an example, under the superintendency of James D. Layngo, Esq., the accidents or casualties have been so few as to have only intensified the observation of the uniformity of its working and the safety of the immense travel which it accommodates. In this regard the results are highly complimentary to the management of the road. If the "accident tickets" find a large sale, it may be confidently expected that during the year past the holders of the insurance stock have had a good thing, and may look for large profits on their business on this road. It is to be hoped that throughout the "States" the railway system will be brought to such perfection in the near future that so much of the occupation of the telegraph as relates to events heralded by the large capitals, "Terrible Railroad Accident," "Fearful Loss of Life," &c., &c., will be gone.

A Suggestion.

The present unsettled state of our public finances has called forward so many plans and suggestions for their settlement, that the writer of these lines was astonished not to meet one suggestion yet which, to him, seems to be the most feasible one. Besides, there seems to be in any plan of compromise between different extreme measures, and American affairs have often been settled by compromises before, to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. The coveted aim of all parties is reduction of our debt, and consequently of taxation and a return to specie payment. The Secretary of the Treasury began the reduction of the debt by with drawing and cancelling greenbacks at the rate of four million dollars a month, and all parties are agreed that the country is not in the condition to stand this reduction, without suffering. If the Secretary of the Treasury finds in his coffers such large sums of money at the end of every month, why not empower him to go quietly in the market and buy up the most burdensome part of our indebtedness, in the shape of Five-Twenty Bonds? In doing this the currency of the country would not be reduced. The bonds at the same time might be gradually paid off in greenbacks without incurring the blame of acting in bad faith. Had the reduction of the debt been begun in this manner a large amount of interest would already have been saved. The next consequence of these large purchases of Five-Twenty Bonds would be a scarcity of them in the market, and an enhancement of their price in foreign markets, which would increase with their scarcity, and let our securities once reach par or a point near it in foreign markets, and we would have become able to resume specie payment without overtaxing our abilities.

Here I have given you a faint idea to a plan which might be worked out by somebody more competent than the writer. J. D.

Our Relations with Canada.

Senator Ramsey, of Minnesota, has invited the attention of the Senate and the country to the expediency of a new and comprehensive treaty of commerce and boundaries with our northern neighbors. His resolution presents succinctly the points which a Northwestern Senator deems vital to the interests of both parties; but the leading peliposition, and one that will elicit the most discussion, is the seventh clause, which suggests, in exchange for a liberal adjustment of trade and intercourse along the valley of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes, that Canada and Great Britain shall cede the Selkirk, Saskatchewan, and Columbia districts, to be organized as territories of the United States and closely associated with the immediate construction of the Northern Pacific railroad.

Grant Nominated by the Philadelphia Union League.

[From the Press of Tuesday.]

The formal nomination of General Grant last evening by the Union League of Philadelphia is but another throb of the popular heart. The controlling influence of this powerful and energetic organization can hardly be overestimated. It has spoken heretofore not only for Pennsylvania, but for the country. First of all, before convention or caucus, it nominated Abraham Lincoln for re-election in the darkest hours of the war, and led off in that great movement which, announcing to the world our unalterable determination and unfaltering faith, was the precursor and pledge of victory. To-day the same distinguished association, flushed with loyalty, carrying with it the weight of honored names and faithful deeds, and rich with the prestige of devotion and of success, offers to the country as its choice the name of Ulysses S. Grant, and the response will be the same as in 1864.

Sheridan's Longest Speech.

At a banquet given to Gen. Sheridan in Chicago, on Wednesday evening, he spoke as follows: "You have got me on my feet, but must not expect a set speech. I am very sorry to say that, in financial language, you have got me in a 'tight point,' and, in military language, you have got me in a 'tight place.' I have been in a tight place before, but I believe that it is accorded me that I got out by a considerable amount of swearing. I have stopped that bad habit, I can only say to-night, gentlemen; I am obliged to surrender [applause]; but, inasmuch as I have surrendered, I can assure you I had rather surrender here in Chicago than in any other place in the world. But before I surrender, I want to propose the health of the Board of Trade of the city of Chicago. They were the loyal hearts at home that were supporting the loyal hearts in the field." [Great applause.]

DURING the canvass in Connecticut last spring, the Copperheads promised the workingmen of that State that if they elected English Governor, trade would revive, orders would flow in from the South for Yankee notions, in large streams, and every one would have a good time generally. English was elected, the manufacturing establishments are doing next to nothing, and now the Copperhead leaders have the effrontery to claim that the Republican party is responsible for the depressed condition of manufacturing. Can anything overtop the assurance of a Connecticut Copperhead?

PERSONAL.

—The venerable Thomas N. Cattell, father of Senator Cattell, of New Jersey, and of the Rev. Dr. D. W. Cattell, President of the Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., is dead. Mr. Cattell died at the advanced age of seventy-eight, at the home of his son-in-law, at Woodbury, New Jersey. For over half a century he has been known as a prominent merchant of Salem, in that State, and respected by all who have enjoyed his friendship or acquaintance.

—It is untrue that Margaretta Fox, who would prefer to have us call her Mrs. Dr. Kane, has resumed her old profession of tipping tables, and conveying communications. On the contrary, she holds that, if these things are really supernatural, they are the work of evil spirits, and totally unworthy, in any event, of receiving the countenance of the Kane family.

—George Francis Train claims to be worth $30,000,000; Jay Cooke is worth $16,500,000; Barney Williams, the actor, is worth $100,000; a St. Louis beggar is worth $30,000, and quite a number of the same class in our city are worthless.

—Mrs. Frances Lord Bond, as the representative of the female suffrage interest, has filed her application for the mission to England upon the presumption that Mr. Adams will be called home to take a position in the Cabinet.

—J. Young Scammon, one of the oldest citizens and wealthiest bankers of Chicago, was married on the 5th to Mrs. Sheldon Wright, a connection of the wealthy Ogden family. If he is one of the "oldest citizens," how can he be young?

—Millard Fillmore is reported to be writing a history of his Presidential administration, to be published after his death.

—The Columbus *Journal* proposes J. Lothrop Motley for Vice President on the Republican ticket, as a fair turnabout for the treatment he has received at the hands of the Administration as Minister to Austria.

—The *Congregationalist*, of Boston, reproves a minister for praying fifty minutes at a funeral, and another for praying forty minutes at a Thanksgiving service. There are clergymen in other localities who might appropriately and edifyingly condense their public prayers, and their sermons, too.

PRESIDENTIAL.

At a meeting of the Union men and friends of reconstruction of Atlanta, Ga., on Friday, 29th ult., a Chase Union Republican Club was organized, "with a view to concert of action with other Republican Clubs to be formed throughout the State, to further the claims of Chief Justice Chase for the Presidential nomination.

Senator Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, in a recent speech in the Eastern part of the State, admitted that the Republicans would elect their Presidential candidate next fall.

What is Talked.

Mrs. Weed, in his New York *Commercial Advertiser*, in an article on "Congress—Its Imperative Duty," holds the following views: In promptly arresting a mischievous currency contraction, the House of Representatives has taken a step in the right direction. It should now as promptly reduce the Tax on Whisky, and make Distilleries liable, for the tax according to their capacity. It should then, with due deliberation, but without unnecessary delay, Tax Government Securities. These most directly and immediately concerned in this are the holders of these Securities. Nor can they afford to sleep on it. Members of Congress are not the only men in the line of efforts to equalize taxation, justly dividing the burden between capital and labor, "the places that know them now will know them no more forever." And let no man attempt to beguile his constituents with Congressional pabulum about "keeping faith with the public creditor," &c., &c. The "public creditor," if he be half sensible, will be the first to insist that, if Congress expects to preserve the faith and credit of the Government, it should equalize and ease the burdens of Taxation. The rich are willing to pay, and the poor willing to pay for it; or if unwilling, should be made to do so. At any rate, the M. C., who goes home leaving a recorded vote against taxing Government Bonds, will have leave to stay at home.

What Senator Lowry Thinks.

In emulation of certain industrious correspondents, some individual has been made happy with an intercourse with Senator Morrow B. Lowry, of Erie county, and details in a Democratic sheet a long conversation had with him on local subjects of interest, which will come before the next Legislature, as well as topics entering largely into national politics. Mr. Lowry avows himself in favor of a National Bank, in which the people are the stockholders; in favor of taxing or retiring United States bonds. He is asserted that a national convention of Jews could not have organized a worse system of banking than that which we now possess; he believes that Grant will be the next Republican candidate for President; is opposed to ex Governor Curtin as a candidate for Vice President, and favors Attorney General Brewster as the next Republican candidate for the United States Senate. Many other points of local interest were touched during the conversation with the Democratic Erie district. He reiterated all his former devotion to the principles which John Brown died to vindicate, and expressed himself determined to continue the fight for freedom and equality until there was no political distinction among the citizens of the United States.

American Chapel in Berlin.

A letter dated at Berlin gives a somewhat extended account of the recent dedication of the new Methodist Episcopal chapel in the capital of Prussia. This building has been erected, primarily, for the use of the German Methodists; $15,000 having been furnished by the M. E. Church of the United States. About $1,850 was contributed by the Americans in Berlin, and the interior of the chapel was furnished by the receipts of a fair, got up and managed by Mrs. Wright, the widow of our late excellent minister to the court of Berlin, who himself was much interested in the enterprise. Though specially designed for the use of the Methodists of the city, the chapel is intended so for the use of Americans who may chance to be in Berlin, and services are to be held in English every Sunday, for the accommodation and spiritual benefit of the many American and English sojourners and strangers in that wicked city.

Threatening Condition of England.

A London letter says: The sympathizers with the Manchester prisoners have kept the city, and a good part of the country, in a ferment, and the authorities have had their hands full in preparing to meet any demonstrations that might be made. The bread riots continue in various quarters, and a new source of disturbance has arisen. The movements of the Irish in England and America have created a spirit of hostility among Protestants of the lower classes, and they are beginning to indulge in attacks upon the Roman Catholic churches and the residences of the priests. The capacity of merging one's self into character is, of course, the indispensable requisite for good acting. To say that Mr. Dickens has it is sufficiently to explain the continued and triumphs that he has achieved in reading his own works. It is needful to add, however, that he uses it like an artist. The chief feature in his method is simplicity—which implies a perfect knowledge of the effect to be produced and a perfect control of the means that are requisite to produce it. The next feature is delicacy. In the mellow and musical voice, in the tranquil manner, in the unaffected gesture, in the easy sinking of the word to the action—in all that he does is and all that he does, this gentle refinement is conspicuous. Comprehending both these features is reality. In the Reading of last night he seemed more the comedian than the tragedian; but that of this evening, which comprises the "Tempest" chapter from "David Copperfield" will probably show him in another light. However shown he will be welcome.

A RIOTOUS and tumble fight between two respectable, but excitable, "ladies" occurred on Saturday last, on the railroad track at Bloomington, Indiana. A young man named "Jake" has been paying court to a young woman living in the same town. Jake's mother wanted him to marry another, and on the day named repaired to the railroad track in front of the charmer's house, and dared her to come forth and receive an "awful whaling." The bantered beauty came, fought, scratched, bit, gouged and conquered. A passenger train was halted by the combat, and all on board came out and cheered.

IMPORTATIONS OF CABBAGE.—On account of the extended drouth here during the past season, our crop of cabbage fell far short of the quantity required for this market. As a consequence prices have ruled high; supplies have been drawn hither from distant parts. During the last week the Little Miami Railroad has delivered at its depot forty-six car loads of cabbages that were shipped from Albany, N. Y. Each car contained 1,300 heads, making an aggregate of nearly 200,000 heads.—[*Cincinnati Gazette.*

It came out casually during the taking of the testimony before the Southern Railroad Committee, that the Tennessee and Virginia road hired fifty negroes at Lynchburg, ten days before the election, to go 179 miles to work, with stipulations that they should have free transportation back to vote. After reaching their destination return transportation was denied, though specially designed for the use of the individuals of the city, the chapel is intended so for the use of Americans who may chance to be in Berlin, and services are to be held in English every Sunday, for the accommodation and spiritual benefit of the many American and English sojourners and strangers in that wicked city.

THE Fincastle (Va.) *Herald* is credited with the following remarkable item:—"Edward Watts, a son of Col. J. G. Sperry, of Botetourt county, has had the pleasure of seeing and conversing with his father, grandfather, great-grandfather, and great great-grandfather, all living at the same time."

Mr. Dickens's First Night in New York.

[From the Tribune of Tuesday.]

In the Readings that Mr. Dickens gave, last night, the character of that genius was fully and admirably denoted. The key note of all his writings is sounded in the "Christmas Carol" and "Pickwick Papers." Humanity and humor blend in that note, and make an exquisite music. Other of his works, it is true, express more amply, and in more minute and elaborate detail, the scope of the writer's mind, the vigor and wealth of his imagination, the wonderful thoroughness of his analysis of nature, the keenness of his intuitions, the depth of his pathos, the remarkable perception that he has of the somber and tragical aspects of human experience, and the rich resources of his eloquent style. There are single passages in "David Copperfield," in "Martin Chuzzlewit," in "The Old Curiosity Shop," and in that strong and splendid tragic creation "A Tale of Two Cities," to which the critic will naturally and necessarily recur, in forming a true estimate of this extraordinary man. There is no written storm like the storm in which Steerforth goes down to death. There is no horror more ghastly than the face of Jonas Chuzzlewit in the wood. There is no pathos more heart-breaking than that which enwraps the aged mourner at Nelly's grave. There is no emblem of self-sacrifice more vivid or more sublime than the figure of Sydney Carton at the guillotine. The assured power of maturity is palpable in all these scenes and persons. They express a deep heart that has suffered deeply, and a great mind in full and free action. Yet to the acute thinker, the characteristic quality of that heart and mind are evident enough in the "Christmas Carol" and the "Pickwick Papers." Not humanity and humor alone, but delicate inventive skill—the fine talent of the artist—an airy and delightful fancy, a true comprehension of character of social relations, a thorough acquaintance and sympathy with common joys and common sorrows, and, above all, the clear, calm, noble purpose to inculcate the religion of love. The geniality of the Christmas season has never been so entirely uttered as it is in this little work. The great fires roar in its pages, and bright eyes sparkle, and merry bells ring, and sunlight and starlight and joy wrap it round about in a delicious atmosphere of honest, ardent goodness. There is one touch of pathos in it which no heart can resist. It is where poor Bob Cratchit speaks of Tiny Tim's grave. You may read it a thousand times, but you can never read it without a mist in the eyes. "It would have done you good to see how green a place it is." Bless you, that word does it often. I promised him that I would walk there on a Sunday. My little, little child! he said, and he knew it was. "There is another touch—a touch of thought—which pervades the great author's faith, and is, indeed, the concentrated spirit of all his teachings: "Ages of incessant labor by unnumbered creatures for this earth must pass into eternity before the good for which it is susceptible is all developed. * * * Any Christian spirit working kindly in its little sphere, whatever it may be, will find its mortal life too short for its vast means of usefulness." The author who teaches this assuredly does not work in vain. It is another article of his faith, too, that there is nothing so irresistibly contagious as laughter and good humor," and that he has proved by the story of "Pickwick." With both these doctrines he won abundant sympathy last night. Not alone the music of his tones, but the deeper voice of his genius found an echo in every heart.

Mr. Dickens is not only an excellent reader but a greatly gifted actor. To read his works is to see that he possesses in an eminent degree the dramatic instinct. To hear him read is to see that he also possesses, in ample equal fullness, the dramatic faculty. In reading as well as writing he enters into every character that he creates. His personality, for the time, is extinct. Now he is Scrooge, presently he is Mr. Fezziwig, anon is he Bob Cratchit, and by and by he passes, with extraordinary versatility of mood, through the guises of Sergeant Buzfuzz, the Little Judge, Mrs. Chuppins, Winkle the renowned sportsman, and Samuel Weller. The several personations are complete at all points. This capacity of merging one's self into character is, of course, the indispensable requisite for good acting. To say that Mr. Dickens has it is sufficiently to explain the continued and triumphs that he has achieved in reading his own works. It is needful to add, however, that he uses it like an artist. The chief feature in his method is simplicity—which implies a perfect knowledge of the effect to be produced and a perfect control of the means that are requisite to produce it. The next feature is delicacy. In the mellow and musical voice, in the tranquil manner, in the unaffected gesture, in the easy sinking of the word to the action—in all that he does is and all that he does, this gentle refinement is conspicuous. Comprehending both these features is reality. In the Reading of last night he seemed more the comedian than the tragedian; but that of this evening, which comprises the "Tempest" chapter from "David Copperfield" will probably show him in another light. However shown he will be welcome.

A ROUGH and tumble fight between two respectable, but excitable, "ladies" occurred on Saturday last, on the railroad track at Bloomington, Indiana. A young man named "Jake" has been paying court to a young woman living in the same town. Jake's mother wanted him to marry another, and on the day named repaired to the railroad track in front of the charmer's house, and dared her to come forth and receive an "awful whaling." The bantered beauty came, fought, scratched, bit, gouged and conquered. A passenger train was halted by the combat, and all on board came out and cheered.

IMPORTATIONS OF CABBAGE.—On account of the extended drouth here during the past season, our crop of cabbage fell far short of the quantity required for this market. As a consequence prices have ruled high; supplies have been drawn hither from distant parts. During the last week the Little Miami Railroad has delivered at its depot forty-six car loads of cabbages that were shipped from Albany, N. Y. Each car contained 1,300 heads, making an aggregate of nearly 200,000 heads.—[*Cincinnati Gazette.*

It came out casually during the taking of the testimony before the Southern Railroad Committee, that the Tennessee and Virginia road hired fifty negroes at Lynchburg, ten days before the election, to go 179 miles to work, with stipulations that they should have free transportation back to vote. After reaching their destination return transportation was denied, even on payment of fare. The whole party, however, started back on foot, and all reached Lynchburg in time to vote.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS,
COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED IN
Patent Medicines,
Patent Medicines,
Patent Medicines.
Send for Prices,
Send for Prices,
Send for Prices,
And you will save money,
And you will save money,
And you will save money,
McCLARAN & M'KENNAN,
Jobbers of Patent Medicines,
85 Market street, cor. Diamond, near Fifth street.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.
Regulates and tones the Stomach
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Is a sovereign remedy for all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures Fever and Ague. Let those afflicted with this malady try it.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Cures instantaneously and you do not have to wait a week to see its effects.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Is the greatest appetizer ever known—It not only creates the appetite, but enables you to easily digest your food.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Is recommended by all the leading physicians.
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure
Is an invaluable tonic to all who are weak, debilitated and in a low state of normal action.
Sole Agent for Pittsburgh, JOS. FLEMING, No. 82 Market street,
North Carolina Tar on hand at Low Rates.
THFS

REMOVAL.
GREAT SALE AT COST.
My large stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS is offered at cost. I am preparing to move into my new building, No. 148 SMITHFIELD STREET, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and will dispose of my present stock AT VERY LOW PRICES.
JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
No. 160 Smithfield street.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT,
Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,
IRRITATION OF THE LUNGS, A PERMANENT THROAT DISEASE, OR CONSUMPTION,
IS OFTEN THE RESULT.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.
Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.
Obtain only BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES and do not take any of the *worthless imitations* that may be offered. Sold everywhere. d

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
TOBACCO,
TOBACCO,
TOBACCO,
TOBACCO,
FIVE HUNDRED CADDIES BLACK SWEET
DAVY TESS AND QUARTERS,
ASSORTED BRANDS.
ONE HUNDRED BOXES
BRIGHT VIRGINIA TOBACCO,
ASSORTED BRANDS.
TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CONNECTICUT, PENNSYLVANIA SEED SEGARS,
Will be sold much lower than manufacturer's prices, to close out consignments, at
ROBERT F. WEDDELL'S
REGULARLY ESTABLISHED VIRGINIA TOBACCO AGENCY,
Cor. Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRODUCE ON CONSIGNMENT.
1,000 bushels Tennessee Peanuts.
150 barrels Peachblow Potatoes.
50 barrels Onions. 50 barrels Hominy.
150 boxes Goshen and W. R. Cheese.
100 cans Canned Fruit.
300 bushels Dried Peaches.
Butter and Eggs received daily. For sale by
GRAFF & MEIER,
No. 119 Liberty street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
HANDSOME SLEIGHS.
ALBANY CUTTERS,
Of Beautiful and Late Styles from the best makers, will be sold at moderate prices during the next few days at the Union Carriage Manufactory of
STONER & MARLATT,
Corner of Penn street and Cecils alley.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—ALL persons interested will take notice that Letters Testamentary have this day been issued by the Register of Allegheny county to the undersigned, as Executors of the last will and testament of JAMES WOOD, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased. All persons indebted to the estate of said decedent will call and make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against said estate will forthwith present the same, duly probated, for settlement to the undersigned, at No. 115 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
CHARLES A. WOOD,
JAMES F. WOOD,
BENJ. B. BEAVIS,
December 11, 1867. Executors.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing and doing business in the Grocery line, at No. 48 Seventh street, Pittsburgh, under the name and style of the TEUTONIA COMPANY, has this day been dissolved by the sale and transfer of said Company's assets to Mr. HENRY FREKER, who has assumed and will pay all the liabilities and

Daily Commercial

FATHER, TAKE MY HAND."

is dark, my Father! Cloud on cloud
ing thickly over my head, and loud
ders roar above me. See, I stand
bewildered! Father, take my hand,
Lead safely home
Thy child!

ows fret, my Father! and the night
ng, darkly down. My faithless sight,
sity visions. Fears, a spectral band,
ses me. O Father! take my hand,
And from the night,
Lead up to light
Thy child!

is long, my Father! and my soul
e the rest and quiet of the goal;
t I journey through this weary land
from wandering. Father, take my hand;
Quickly and straight
Lead to heaven's gate
Thy child!

is rough, my Father! many a thorn
ead me, and my weary feet, all torn
oding, mark the way. Yet thy command
press forward. Father, take my hand;
Then, safe and blest,
Lead up to rest
Thy child!

ng is great, my Father! many a doubt
and danger compass me about;
oppress me so re. I cannot stand
me, O Father! take my hand,
And through the throng
Lead safe along
Thy child!

s is heavy, Father! I have borne
and still do bear it. Let my worn
itless spirit rise to that blest land
ithout pain or fear. Father, take my hand,
And, resting down,
Lead to the crown
Thy child!

is dark, my child! but leads to light,
not always have thee walk by sight.
ng now thou canst not understand,
it so; but I will take thy hand,
And through the gloom
Lead safely home
My child.

goes fast, my child! But is the night
to me than day? To me is light!
me to me, and every spectral band
shall vanish. I will take thy hand,
And through the night
Lead up to light
My child.

s long, my child! But it shall be
step longer than is best for thee,
shall know, at last, when thou shalt stand
the seal, how I did take thy hand,
and quick and straight
Lead to heaven's gate
My child.

is rough, my child! but oh! how sweet
the rest, for weary pilgrims meet,
hen shall reach the borders of that land
ch I lead thee, as I take thy hand,
And safe and blest
With me shalt rest
My child.

ong is great, my child! But at thy side
ther walks; then be not terrified;
e with thee; will thy foes command
how freely pass; will take thy hand
And through the throng
Lead safe along
My child.

s heavy, child! Yet there was one
o a heavier for thee; my Son,
believed. For Him bear Him; and stand
im at last; and, from thy Father's hand,
Thy cross laid down,
Receive a crown,
My child.

DIAMOND CUTTING IN HOLLAND

Precious Stones are Fitted for Commerce and Use.

e necessary operations are three: The in-
ry one consists in cleaning the coarse
of defective parts and splitting off the
which most diamonds show in the rough

It seems, according to the best lapi-
, that there are few diamonds without
es or other flaws; indeed the diamond, as
, is more foul than any other stone used
elry. The second operation is the cut-
which confers on the stone the form, and
ough way, the number of faces which it
t to have. Lastly, there is the polishing,
h gives to these faces their clearness and
ancy. In all these operations, the dia-
l must be firmly set in a tool, and succes-
y undergo the file and scissors. The split-
when he finds a flaw, commences his work
inserting the diamond into a fusible
nt, which hardens extremely as soon
is cold, and supports the stone with
equisite solidity. This cement is lodged in
id of cup, at the extremity of a solid handle,
h the workman holds in his hands; he then
s in the other hand a second like instru-
, furnished with a diamond recently cut,
edge of which projects sharply outside.
porting the two tools on the border of a
placed before him on the table, he com-
icates to them a see-saw motion, and by
ding on one of the stones the sharp edge of
other, he soon makes a slight cut, which
ces him to introduce a sharp-edged blade,
h he strikes lightly, in order to separate
two pieces. Some stones cannot be split in
usual way, in consequence of the risk of
roying them by the operation These are
ed with a finely tempered saw moistened
olive oil, and sprinkled over with diamond
. The splitter, or diamond trimmer, is
h assisted by the natural formation of the
e, which has its line of cleavage well
ined. The cleaner, or cutter, has similar in-
ments to those of the splitter. After hav-
inserted, in his pair of tools, two diamonds
ilk nearly equal, he uses the one for work-
a face on the other by rubbing with force.
en he has thus finished a face on each of the
es, he softens the cement by slightly heating
a gas lamp, and then, turning the gem, he
mences the next face, and so goes on. Like
splitter, he supports the stone on a little
angular box, into which the powder falls.
ch is afterwards used in the polishing. This
ter only forms about one half of the required
ts on any given stone, leaving it to his suc-
sor, the polisher, to form the remainder.
cutter only rough-hews the gem; the polish-
s the artist who gives it its final shape and
er. This operation requires a certain muscu-
effort, and the cutter requires to protect his
ds by thick gloves of skin. The box over
ch the splitter works is provided with a
ible bottom, the first of which is pierced
h holes like a sieve; the powder of the
mond resulting from the rubbing falls into
second compartment, and the large, frag-
nts rest on the seive, where they can easily
collected, in order to be cut in their turn.
e fragments obtained in cutting large stones
sometimes of great value. The chips
m one large diamond I have read about
re valued at eight thousand pounds. The
wder, or diamond dust, is always burned
fore being used, in order to cleanse it from
or any particles of the solder which is nec-
ary to fix the stone. When a cutter or
isher examines his stone by placing it on
tongue, he first carefully dusts the gem
h a camel hair brush, in order to collect the
e powder, which is of such value in cutting
polishing.

After coming out of the hands of the clean-
the diamond has the form and perhaps a
rd of the number of faces which it ought to
ve, but its surface is so harsh and irregular,
at it requires the polishing to give it finish
d brightness. The wheel on which the pol-
ing is accomplished is a turn-table of iron,
hnically called "a schyff," solidly fixed in
e middle of a table, and is so arranged as to
of extremely rapid rotation (from two
thousand revolutions per minute.)
e metal turn-table receives the diamond-
wder, and reduces it to an impalpable state;
is constantly moistened with olive oil,
ich softens the friction, and prevents the
wder from being projected outside by the
trifugal force. The diamond which is
be polished is set no more in the fusible
ment but in an alloy of lead and tin, to
hich is given the form of a round cone, of
hich the stone occupies the summit. The whole
lodged in a spherical cup, which covers one-
lf, and which is terminated by a straight
m. This stem is seized between the claws
a pincer, and the face of the diamond to be
olished is held down with weights of lead, for
aintaining the apparatus in a proper position
d augmenting the adherence and friction.
he weights vary considerably, running from
o thirty to fourteen pounds, according as the facet re-
uired is to be small or large. The operation
ther for large or small stones is much the
me; the worker is generally able to conduct
e polishing of several stones at the same
me. The operation of polishing usually
kes very long, and requires the exercise of
xtreme patience; the cutting of certain large
amonds continues for many months.

The art requires that the cutter should have
xtraordinary skill for working the stones, of
hich the smallest often do not reach to the
ze of a pin-head. Nothing equals in this re-
ect the skillfulness of the workers of Holland,
nd one is quite confounded when one sees
ones of such small dimensions cut into twenty-
four faces perfectly equal and regular. Some
f the stones operated upon at Coster's are so
mall that it takes hundreds of them to weigh a
arat! This is not, however, the only difficulty
he diamond cutter has to surmount: it is the
leaner who has to make choice of the form to
e given to each particular stone. It is he who
must decide, after a minute examination, how
ach particular diamond ought to be cut,
hether a brilliant or a rose; he determines the
hoice by an endeavor to lose as little matter
s possible. But this is not all. It is neces-
ary that he should recognize at the first
lance in what way it is convenient to attack
he stone, which is not an easy matter, for if
is measures have not been well taken, it may
erhaps occur that twenty-three faces having
een already cut, the twenty-fourth would re-
quire to be cut on an imperfect part of the
one, and so it is found impossible to con-
inue. The cutters and polishers are often
hrown out by finding unexpected flaws in the
tones, as they proceed with their work. The
olor, too, often changes; so that sometimes it
s quite impossible to tell how a diamond may
turn out; and, as in the case of the Koh-i-noor,
ne portion of the stone may sometimes prove
o be a great deal harder than another part;
nd if, while cutting, the diamond be allowed
o remain too long on the schyff before being
taken off to cool, it might melt the lead in
which it is set, and so, by changing its posi-
ion, do very serious injury.—*Chambers's Journal.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ A LADY WHO Has SUFFERED FOR
ever five months the most extreme torture from Neuralgia has been completely cured by one dose (forty drops) of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. Sold by all Druggists.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—Detern ination of Blood to Head—Imprudence or neglect of health is tantamount to constructive suicide—the penalty, a short, quick struggle, and instantaneous death. All who are of full habit or subject to apoplectic or epileptic fits, should never be without a supply of these invaluable medicines, as they will ward off a paroxysm on occasional doses of them in every instance they have been attended with the most successful results. Sold by all Druggists.

☞ WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the itch.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures Old Sores.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of the Skin.
Price 50 cents; by mail 60 cents. All Druggists sell it.
WEEKS & POTTER, Boston,
Proprietors.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

EVERYTHING CHEAP,
AT
JOS. HORNE & CO'S.
NO HUMBUG.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS
EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.
PRICES OF ALL GOODS
REDUCED TO
COST AND LESS.
THE ENTIRE STOCK
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
TO BE CLOSED OUT.
PERSONS WANTING
USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Will find this the great opportunity to purchase
EVERYTHING CHEAP,
AT
JOSEPH HORNE & CO'S.
Each article has been marked down to the
LOWEST PRICE.
THE WHOLESALE STOCK TO PRESENT
LOW MARKET RATES,
IN NEW YORK.

Hemstitched and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 50c and up.
Linen Handkerchiefs, 10c and up.
Real Lace Goods, a large assortment, at prices to suit all.
Trimming Ribbons, at 10c per yard.
Ladies' Opera Kid Gloves, 75c.
Gents' Heavy Kid Gloves, $1 50 per pair.
Heavy Cotton Stockings at 12½c.
Boulevard Skirts, at a great reduction.
Good Balmoral Skirts, $1 25 and upwards.
Duplex and other makes of Hoop Skirts, a big lot, worth from $2 00 to $4 50, slightly soiled, at 50c.
Neck Ties at half cost.
French Corsets at $1 and up.
Breakfast Shawls, and all Fancy Woolen Goods at less than cost of making
Shirts and Drawers, 50c and up.
A complete line of Misses' and Ladies' Underwear, and Gents' Furnishing Goods, at very low figures.
Good Star Skirts, at $2.
5,000 Skeins Saxony Yarn, at 5c per skein.

One of our Firm is now in New York purchasing
JOB LOTS AT AUCTION
OF
Seasonable and Fancy Goods
Call and examine for yourself, at
Nos. 77 and 79
MARKET STREET.
eod

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS.

H. CHILDS & CO.,
NO. 188
WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
AND
JOBBERS
IN
BOOTS,
SHOES,
RUBBERS and
LEATHER,
INVITE THE INSPECTION OF
City and Country Merchants
To our large and well selected stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Of every variety and style, and particularly to full lines of
CUSTOM WORK,
MADE TO ORDER AND WARRANTED,
WHICH WE OFFER AT
EASTERN PRICES.
To Cash or prompt short time buyers.
☞ Agents for sale of HOPE MILLS COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAIN, SEAMLESS BAGS AND BATTING
H. CHILDS & CO.

FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S,
ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES,
R. H. PALMER.
84 WOOD STREET.

BANKRUPTCY.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS: At Pittsburgh, November 27th, 1867. The undersigned hereby gives notice of the appointment as Assignee of WORK, McCOUCH & CO., composed of Sami. Work and Wm. McCouch, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Allen Kramer, Edward Rahm and Florence Kramer, of county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who have been adjudged Bankrupts upon petition, of Florence Kramer, by the District Court of said District.
WM. M. FARRE,
GEORGE R. TAYLOR,
Philadelphia, Pa.
th

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS: At Pittsburgh, the 6th day of November, A. D. 1867. The undersigned hereby gives notice that a petition has been filed by BENJAMIN M. CLARK, of Robinson township, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee, &c.,
(Attorney-at-Law, 89 Grant street.)
th

JACKSON'S UNIVERSAL
WASHING
COMPOUND,
An Entirely New Preparation.
We are now engaged in manufacturing this valuable article for cleaning purposes, which we have confidence will give entire satisfaction.
HOUSEKEEPERS,
PLEASE TRY IT.
With it you can save at least from three to five months' labor in the washboard, besides money, time and fuel. For FINE PAINTS it is invaluable, being it cleans them easily and makes them brighter. It is also useful for scrubbing floors, washing dishes, &c. It is warranted to contain
NO LIME,
Or other injurious article. For sale by Grocers and Druggists generally, and wholesale and retail at our Office and Salesroom,
NO. 59 FOURTH STREET,
GEORGE R. SLATER & CO.

ECONOMY IN FUEL.—50 PER CENT SAVED! Specially suited for gas burner STOVES, or Parlors, Halls, Dining Rooms, Chambers, Parlor Offices, etc., securing perfect cleanliness when you use the fire; entire safety of the fire and freedom from dust; requires very little attention; facilities for regulation of room, and is a regular, or call and see them in use. Send for a circular, or call and see them in use. ROBERTS & HECHT, Agents, No. 67 Third st., Pittsburgh.
TUTH

HOLIDAY GOODS.

EVERYTHING CHEAP
AT
JOS. HORNE & CO'S.
NO HUMBUG.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS
EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.
PRICES OF ALL GOODS
REDUCED TO
COST AND LESS.
THE ENTIRE STOCK
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
TO BE CLOSED OUT.
PERSONS WANTING
USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Will find this the great opportunity to purchase
EVERYTHING CHEAP,
AT
JOSEPH HORNE & CO'S.
Each article has been marked down to the
LOWEST PRICE.
THE WHOLESALE STOCK TO PRESENT
LOW MARKET RATES
IN NEW YORK.

Hemstitched and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 50c and up.
Linen Handkerchiefs, 10c and up.
Real Lace Goods, a large assortment, at prices to suit all.
Trimming Ribbons, at 10c per yard.
Ladies' Opera Kid Gloves, 75c.
Gents' Heavy Kid Gloves, $1 50 per pair.
Heavy Cotton Stockings at 12½c.
Boulevard Skirts, at a great reduction.
Good Balmoral Skirts, $1 25 and upwards.
Duplex and other makes of Hoop Skirts, a big lot, worth from $2 00 to $4 50, slightly soiled, at 50c.
Neck Ties at half cost.
French Corsets at $1 and up.
Breakfast Shawls and all Fancy Woolen Goods at less than cost of making
Shirts and Drawers, 50c and up.
A complete line of Misses' and Ladies' Underwear, and Gents' Furnishing Goods, at very low figures.
Good Star Skirts, at $2.
5,000 Skeins Saxony Yarn, at 5c per skein.

One of our Firm is now in New York purchasing
JOB LOTS AT AUCTION
OF
Seasonable and Fancy Goods
Call and examine for yourself, at
Nos. 77 and 79
MARKET STREET.
eod

CARPETS.

1867. 1867.
WINTER STOCK.
CARPETS,
MATTINGS,
OIL CLOTH,
WINDOW SHADES,
DRUGGETS,
MEDALLION DRUGGETS,
MATS AND RUGS,
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
ALL WOOL INGRAIN,
A Good Assortment, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
21 FIFTH STREET,
OVER SATES & BELL'S.

CARPETS
AT COST.
PREPARATORY TO
TAKING STOCK.
A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
OIL CLOTHS
HOLLANDS,
AND
ALL-WOOL INGRAINS.
RAG CARPETS,
A SPECIALTY.
McCALLUM BROS.,
51 FIFTH STREET.

VELVET CARPETS.
BRUSSELS CARPETS.
INGRAIN CARPETS.
NEW PATTERNS,
AT PRICES LOWER THAN THOSE OF BOSTON, NEW YORK OR PHILADELPHIA.
NEW INVOICES JUST OPENED.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.
NO. 23 FIFTH STREET.

THE CLIMAX REACHED.

The introduction of Dr. MISHLER'S CELEBRATED HERB BITTERS has settled the question of superiority in this kind of medicine. This is, of course, the natural result, which cannot now be changed. The remarkable cures effected solely by the use of
MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,
Where other so-called "Bitters" have failed, and the universal indorsement it has received from the Medical Faculty, stamps Mishler Bitters as the most wonderful in the world. This is the plain fact to which thousands of people are prepared to attest, and to which thousands more have already certified to over their signatures.
The speedy curative effects of
MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,
Makes this medicine invaluable to every household. *It is the family remedy of the age.* Hundreds in this immediate vicinity have experienced its beneficial effects. In all cases of Dyspepsia, acidity of the stomach, general physical weakness or debility, nervous prostration, &c., proceeding from indigestion, costiveness, or biliousness,
MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,
Are a positive cure. For Cholera, Scrofula, Liver Complaint, and many other ills which are the doom of our nature These Bitters will overpower and destroy the disease, cleanse the blood, the stomach and the bowels from all unhealthy secretions, and thoroughly regulate the impaired functions of the system and produce health. As a preventative of disease its value cannot be overestimated. Buy a bottle at once of any respectable Druggist, and receive your health, comfort and add, perhaps, years to your life.
Branch House, 26 Market St., Pittsburgh.
FAHNESTOCK & HOLTON,
TUH MANAGERS.

DRY GOODS.

AT 62 1-2 CENTS,
A GREAT BARGAIN IN
FRENCH MERINOS.
ONE CASE AT 62½ CENTS, OPENED TO-DAY, AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny.

BEAUTIFUL
SILK EPINGLINE,
VERY CHEAP, ONE CASE OPENED TO-DAY,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.

A LARGE STOCK OF
WHITE, COUNTRY, BLUE AND GRAY
BLANKETS,
AT LOW PRICES WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
WATERPROOF CLOTH,
CHINCHILLI CLOTH, CASSIMERES,
DOESKINS,
HEAVY FLANNELS, PLAIN FLANNELS, &c
CHEAP,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

ENGLISH BLANKETS,
COUNTRY BLANKETS,
COUNTRY FLANNELS,
WELSH FLANNELS,
SHAKER FLANNELS,
PRINTED FLANNELS,
FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
95 FIFTH STREET.

GENT'S UNDERWEAR,
LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
MISSES' UNDERWEAR,
BOYS' UNDERWEAR,
CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR,
A COMPLETE LINE OF SIZES IN
Silk, All Wool and Merino,
AT PRICES AS LOW AS BEFORE THE WAR.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.

HARDWARE.

SADDLERY AND
CARRIAGE HARDWARE.
Just Received, a full line of
SADDLERY and CARRIAGE HARDWARE and CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
Direct from the manufacturers, at greatly reduced rates. Also, a large assortment of
HORSE BLANKETS AND LAPPING ROBES,
All of which we offer to the Trade at New York prices.
Those in want of any goods in our line, are respectfully invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
THOMAS HARE & BRO.,
NO. 135 WOOD STREET.

HARDWARE.
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
CABINET MAKERS' HARDWARE,
MACHINISTS' TOOLS
JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
Hardware,
CORNER OF WOOD AND SECOND STS.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

T. C. JENNINS.
CHECKERED FRONT,
278 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND
WHOLESALE DEALER IN FLOUR AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

MALIN & HAMMETT,
IRON COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
PIG METAL AND BLOOMS
Nos. 69 and 70 WATER STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DAV. CRAWFORD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
In PIG METAL, BLOOMS, ORE, WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK and CLAY, &c.
Warehouse and Office, Nos. 366 and 368 PENN STREET. Storage furnished. Consignments solicited.

G. S. BRYAN.....JOHN A. CAUGHEY.
BRYAN & CAUGHEY,
(Successors to George S. Bryan & Co.,)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &c.,
NO. 74 WATER STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE.
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,
NO. 344 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
This first-class Hotel has been purchased by the undersigned, and will hereafter be CONDUCTED IN THE MOST LIBERAL MANNER. It contains over ONE HUNDRED WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, comfortable and well ventilated. Day Boarders received on moderate terms. The MANSION HOUSE is within two minutes walk of the UNION RAILWAY DEPOT, and convenient to the business part of the city. Connected with the establishment is a Lager Beer Hall, in which Evening Entertainments, Concerts, &c., will be given. The new proprietors promise to spare no pains or expense to render their Hotel one of the best in the State.
tf WAGNER & ZIESSLER.

MILLINERY GOODS.

STRAW GOODS, &c.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
BONNETS, HATS,
RIBBONS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
FLOWERS, &c.,
OF THE LATEST FALL STYLES. NOW OPEN.
PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.
R. H. PALMER,
84 WOOD STREET.

BREWERS.

JOS. SPENCER.....JAS. M'KAY.....ROBT. LIDDELL.
PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.
SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,
MALSTERS AND BREWERS,
OF ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager. aug31-ly

DRY GOODS.

FALL GOODS
A FULL LINE JUST OPENED AT THE
NEW WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS HOUSE
OF
DUNCAN & HUGUS.
Brown and Bleached Sheetings,
TICKINGS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
BAR'D COUNTRY FLANNELS,
LADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS,
ALL COLORS.
Dress Goods,
MERINOS,
COBURGS,
DELAINES,
PRINTS,
SATINETS, TWEEDS,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES,
Cotton Batting and Carpet Chain.
W. C. DUNCAN,
DANL. HUGUS,
53 and 55 Wood St.

DRY GOODS,
AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
J. W. BARKER & CO.
59 MARKET ST.
We invite the particular attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS, to our Stock, complete in all the Various Departments of FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS, and to the fact that we sell everything at the VERY LOWEST EASTERN PRICES, and cut all kinds of goods into quantities to suit purchasers.

THE NEW
Glove Fitting Corset,
GENUINE FRENCH CORSETS,
ELEGANT KNIT SHAWLS,
Alexandre's and Courvoisier Kids,
NEW STYLES TRIMMINGS,
JUST OPENED BY
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 *FIFTH STREET.*

BARRED FLANNEL.
THE WELL KNOWN
KITTANNING
BARRED
FLANNEL,
IN
BLACK AND RED, & BLACK AND WHITE.
A LARGE STOCK,
OFFERED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
54 WOOD STREET.

1867. FALL. 1867.
DRY GOODS.
M'CANDLESS,
JAMISON
& CO.,
103 WOOD STREET,
Invite the attention of close buyers to their large and attractive stock of
DELAINES, PRINTS,
MUSLINS,
FOREIGN DRESS GOODS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS,
WHITE GOODS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
HOSIERY AND NOTIONS.
Also, Sole Agents for Magill's Superior
FREEPORT BARRED FLANNELS
AND
Country Blankets.
These Goods are excelled by none. We furnish them to the trade at manufacturers' lowest prices.
M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO.,
103 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

SPECTACLES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
DUNSEATH & HASLETT'S,
JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS,
56 FIFTH STREET.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD. *Panhandle Route.*
CHANGE OF TIME. On and after SUNDAY, December 8th, 1867, Trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

PITTSBURGH TIME.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail Express	2:15 a m	3:55 p m
Fast Line	9:40 a m	9:05 p m
Fast Express	4:30 p m	10:55 a m
Mixed Way	6:10 a m	6:50 p m
M'Donald's Accom'n, L	11:10 a m	4:30 p m
Steubenville Accom'n	3:25 p m	9:30 a m
M'Donald's Accom'n, 2	5:20 p m	8:20 a m

SPECIAL NOTICE—Sunday Express leaves at 2:50 p. m., arrives in Cincinnati at 6:30 a. m. next morning.
Church Train leaves Sunday at 12:55 p. m.
The 9:40 a. m. Train leaves daily. Sundays and Mondays excepted, arriving in Cincinnati at 9:30 p. m. same evening, 8 hours in advance of all other trains.
No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and but ONE change to St. Louis, Cairo, and the principal points West and Southwest.
When purchasing Tickets be sure and find the Office of the *PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD*, Union Depot, (South side).
M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH, Ticket Agent,
S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent,
JOHN H. MILLER, G. E. Agent.

PITTSBURGH, Ft. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R.W. AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAIL ROAD.
From November 25th, 1867, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, North Side, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

	Leave.		Arrive
Chicago Exp.	3:13 a m	Chicago Ex.	2:45 a m
Cleveland Ex.	3:13 a m	Cleveland Ex.	10:45 a m
Erie & Yge Ex	6:13 a m	Chicago Ex.	10:58 a m
Cl. & Whg'n.	6:58 a m	Wheeling Ex.	11:05 a m
Chicago Mail	6:58 a m	Chicago Ex.	3:05 p m
Chicago Ex.	9:43 a m	Cl. & Whg'n.	4:00 p m
Pitts & Cl'd Ex		Erie & Yge. Ex	6:13 p m
Cl. & Whg. Ex.	9:43 a m	Chicago Ex.	9:35 p m
Cl. & Whg. Ex.	2:13 p m	Cl. & Whg Ex.	7:08 p m
Chicago Ex.	2:28 p m	Pitts & Cl'd Ex.	
Whg. & Erie Ex	4:33 p m	via Youngs'n	9:28 p m

Depart from Allegheny. Arrive in Allegheny
N. Br'n Accom. 8:58 a m N. Br'n Acc. 7:03 a m
Leetsdale Acc. 10:13 a m N. Br'n Acc. 8:28 a m
Leetsdale Acc. 1:58 p m Leetsdale Ac. 9:55 a m
Rochester Ac. 1:33 p m N. Castle Acc. 10:13 a m
Wellsville Acc 3:43 p m Leetsdale Acc. 11:03 a m
Leetsdale Acc. 5:03 p m Leetsdale Acc. 1:18 p m
N. Br'n Acc. 5:33 p m N. Br'n Acc. 4:43 p m
N. Br'n Acc. 6:38 p m Leetsdale Acc. 5:43 p m
Leetsdale Acc. 10:43 p m Leetsdale Acc. 7:48 p m
☞ 2:28 P. M. Chicago Express leaves daily.
☞ 10:58 A. M., Chicago Express arrives daily
F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—On and after OCTOBER 6, 1867, trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Mail Train	1:30 a m	Day Express	3:05 a m
Fast Line	1:50 a m	Wall's No. 1	6:30 a m
Wall's No. 1	6:40 a m	Mail Train	8:40 a m
Brinton No. 3	7:50 a m	Wall's No. 2	9:30 a m
Wall's No. 2	8:50 a m	Cincinnati Ex.	11:15 a m
Cincinnati Exp.	9:10 a m	Wall's No. 3	11:30 a m
Johnstown Ac.	10:15 a m	Johnstown Ac.	2:50 p m
Phila. Express	1:50 p m	Wall's No. 4	3:30 p m
Wall's No. 3	1:00 p m	Phil. Express	4:10 p m
Wall's No. 4	2:50 p m	Wall's No. 5	5:30 p m
Wall's No. 5	5:50 p m	Wall's No. 6	6:50 p m
Wall's No. 6	7:00 p m	Fast Line	7:40 p m
Allegheny Ac.	8:40 p m	Wall's No. 7	10:30 p m
Knightsville	10:30 p m		

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 10:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 12 m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m. arrive at Wall's Station at 2:00 p. m.
Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.
Philadelphia Express and the Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant Train arrive daily. Cincinnati Express arrives daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.
For further information, apply to
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
Gen'l. Supt., Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after November 1st, 1867, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny city, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Sharpsburg No. 1	6:35 a m	Mail	6:50 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:15 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:05 a m
Express	10:10 a m	Sharpsburg No. 1	11:40 a m
Sharpsburg No. 2	1:35 p m	Express	1:50 p m
Freeport No. 2	3:15 p m	Harmarsville	3:55 p m
Mail	6:05 p m	Freeport No. 2	6:05 p m
Harmarsville	7:10 p m	Sharpsburg No. 2	7:30 p m

Above trains run daily except Sunday.
The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7:40 a. m., reaching Allegheny City at 8:50 a. m. Returning leaves Allegheny City at 1:40 p. m., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 2:45 p. m.
Commutation Tickets—For sale in packages of twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's Senaeld, Pine Creek, Kinsua and Sharpsburg, and good only on the trains stopping at Stations specified on tickets.
The Trains leaving Allegheny City at 6.50 a. m. make direct connection at Freeport with Walker's Line of Stages for Butler and Kittanning. Through Tickets may be purchased at the Office, No. 38 St. Clair Street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.
For further information, apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.
The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS in value. All baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE
TO THE EAST.
SHORTEST AND FASTEST LINE
Between Pittsburgh and New York, via Harrisburg, Reading, Allentown and Easton.
NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK.
☞ SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS. ☜
Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh, daily (except Sundays) at 3:10 and 12:25 A. M., 4:40 and 7:30 P. M. On Sundays 11:25 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station of PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, foot of LIBERTY STREET, at 9:00 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M.
Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.
H. F. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TIME.
On and after SUNDAY, October 13th, 1867, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:00 a m	6:00 p m
Express	10:00 a m	10:00 a m
West Newton Accom	6:15 p m	8:25 a m
First McKeesport Accom	11:00 a m	6:40 a m
Second " "	10:30 p m	2:05 p m
Braddock's "	4:10 p m	5:45 p m
Sunday Church train to and from West Newton	1:00 p m	10:00 a m

For tickets apply to J. K. KING, Agent.
WM. B. STOUT, Supt.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
Running Through to Brady's Bend
On and after THURSDAY, July 18, 1867, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Fifth Ave and Canal streets, as follows:

	Leave Pittsb'g.	Arrive.
Mail (to & from Brady's Bd)	6:40 a m	6:30 p m
First Soda Works Accom.	8:40 a m	7:35 a m
Hilton Accommodation	10:00 a m	12:30 a m
Kittanning Accom'n	1:00 p m	9:30 p m
Express	3:40 p m	10:30 a m
Second Soda Works Ac.	4:00 p m	8:30 p m
Sunday Church Train from and to Soda Works	1:00 p m	

Express North, makes close connection at Brady's Bend, with Packets for Franklin and Oil City.
Mail North, connects with Packets for Franklin and Oil City.
H. BLACKSTONE,
Superintendent.

INSURANCE

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner of Market and Water streets, second floor.
WM. BAGALEY, President.
WM. A. SHERRARD, Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss or damage by fire.
DIRECTORS.

Wm. Bagaley,	John Shipton,
James Park, jr.,	James M. Cooper,
W. G. Johnson,	S. Harbaugh,
R. F. Jones,	J. Caldwell, Jr.,
Jas. Dawson,	John S. Duncan,
Joshua Rhodes,	George Bingham,
Rinhal Preston,	Wm. A. Rodgers,

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.—A regular meeting of the Allegheny City Councils will be held this evening.

ARRESTED ON ATTACHMENT.—Victor G. McElheny, of Sharpsburg, Mrs. Lannan, of Oakland, and several other restaurants, were arrested yesterday upon attachments for failure to answer before the Grand Jury.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The Coroner's jury empannelled for the purpose of investigating the circumstances of the late railroad accident near Oakdale Station, will meet at the Mayor's office at seven o'clock this evening.

TAKEN OVER.—Thomas Smith, who was convicted in the Criminal Court last week of the larceny of a watch, and sentenced to one year and three months imprisonment in the Penitentiary, was taken to his new quarters yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Thos. B. Ufaley.

COAL MINER KILLED.—A man named Wampler, a coal miner employed at a coal works at Irwin's Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was accidentally killed on Tuesday by the falling of slate. The deceased resided near where the accident occurred.

MASONIC ELECTION.—The election for officers of McKinley Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 318, of Allegheny City, took place on Tuesday evening, with the following result: W. M., Wm. Criswell; S. W., John A. Myers; J. W., J. C. Patterson; Secretary, J. Brown; Treasurer, Arthur Hobson.

LECTURE BY COL. CLARK.—Rev. John B. Clark, D. D., will deliver his lecture on "The Duty of Christians in Regard to the Politics and Reforms of the Age," in the Simpson M. E. Church, Duquesne borough, on Friday evening. This lecture will doubtless be well worth hearing, as Rev. Dr. Clark has given this and kindred subjects much study.

A STRUCK JURY.—On Tuesday, Sheriff Cluley left for Kittanning, accompanied by a "struck" jury, for the purpose of examining a tract of land situated about nineteen miles from that place, the title of which is contested by Hon. Jacob Bradford, of Beaver county. A change of venue was granted by the last Legislature, and the case will be taken up in the District Court of this county. The jury will remain absent until Friday.

UNIVERSALIST FAIR.—The lady members of the Universalist congregation have been busily employed for many months making preparations for their Annual Fair, which will be opened to the public this evening, at City Hall. The attractions will be numerous and of a character to please every one who has an eye for the useful and beautiful. As the Fairs of the Universalists have always been popular, there is no reason to doubt that that which commences this evening will be otherwise, and we look for a crowd at City Hall.

ALLEGHENY TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—A meeting of the Allegheny Temperance League was held on Tuesday evening, in the First Presbyterian Church, Beaver street, the Vice President, Rev. E. E. Swift, occupying the chair, and Mr. W. G. Warren officiating as secretary. A committe, consisting of Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D., J. Nathan Gallagher, Esq., and Dr. Hazlett, was appointed to arrange a course of lectures for the ensuing winter, on different phases of the temperance work. Able addresses were delivered by Rev. Wm. Young, Rev. E. E. Swift, Dr. M. R. Trevor and Prof. L. H. Eston, after which the League adjourned, with benediction.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL OF BROWNSVILLE.—Mr. Robert Hubbard has recently opened the Merchant's Hotel, on Water street, Brownsville, and is now prepared to accommodate guests. This house is one of the best on the line of the Monongahela river, and the proprietor and his amiable lady have already become general favorites with the traveling community. Persons visiting Brownsville on business or for pleasure should not overlook the claims of the establishment. Mr. Hubbard is a member of the firm of Hubbard & Green, Maltsters, and agents for Messrs. Spencer, McKee & Co.'s unrivalled ales, for Brownsville and vicinity.

DELEGATION FROM VENANGO COUNTY.—The Sheriff of Venango county arrived in Allegheny on Tuesday, having in custody three prisoners, convicted in the Criminal Court of that county, whom he conveyed to the Western Penitentiary, whither they had been sentenced. Their names are Henry Burke and Joseph Hiderger, convicted of larceny, receiving stolen goods and escape from prison, and sentenced to three years and six months imprisonment each, and Wm. Aust, convicted of larceny and receiving stolen goods, and sentenced to an imprisonment of one year and three months.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.—A convention of the East Allegheny Sabbath School Association will be held in the Baptist church, Sharpsburg, on Thursday and Friday, January 2d and 3d, 1868, opening at 10 A. M. on Thursday. Rev. Alfred Taylor, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Sabbath School Association, and others of experience in the work will be present. Entertainment has been provided for all who may come. It is important that all the books in the district be represented. Pastors and superintendents are requested to read this notice in their churches and schools, and invite all teachers and friends of the Sabbath school to attend.

FIRE IN ALLEGHENY.—About half-past five o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, a fire broke out in the residence of Gen. Wm. Robinson, on Federal street, near the river bank, in Allegheny, causing considerable damage to the furniture, &c. The fire caught from a flue in the sitting room of the second story, and communicated to the articles in the room. An alarm was sounded from Box 59, corner of Federal and Isabella streets, but the firemen arrived promptly on the ground and succeeded in preventing the flames from spreading. The interior of the room in which the fire originated was almost destroyed, and much other damage was done by water. Gen. Robinson's loss will amount to about two thousand dollars.

Checking Without Funds.

It has been decided by the Supreme Court, of this State, that drawing a check on a bank in which the drawer has no funds, and uttering it, is fraud, both on the person to whom it is negotiated and on the bank. Case of Peterson vs. Union National Bank. It is fraud in the holder of a check to present it for payment, when he knows the drawer has no funds in the bank to meet it. The holder of a check deposited in the bank on which it was drawn, knowing that the drawer had no funds to meet it, it was passed to the holder's credit and charged against the drawer. *Held*, that this was not payment of the check by the bank, and that the holders could not recover the amount from the bank. This decision is of importance to a class of persons who are in the habit of "kiting" checks, giving "monomandum checks and checks dated ahead." All such practices are frauds under this decision, and if the checks so uttered are not stamped as promissory notes they are also in violation of the United States Internal Revenue laws. Persons who are guilty of drawing checks when they have no funds in bank very soon lose their credit, and have their accounts closed by the bank, and may consider themselves lucky if they escape prosecution for fraud.

Meeting of the Soldiers' League—Lecture Committee Appointed.

A meeting of the Allegheny county Soldiers' League was held on Tuesday evening, at their hall in Allegheny, President A. P. Calow presiding. Mr. W. G. Wright, the canvasser for the library, made acknowledgment of the following donations to the library: Hon. James L. Graham, twenty-five volumes; Hon. John Morrison, twelve volumes; Mrs. Lee, twelve volumes; Rev. Mr. Preston, eight volumes; Rev. Mr. Arnold, eight volumes; Mrs. John McMillan, two volumes; Miss Bella Harris, two volumes; A. H. English & Co., Imperial Family book; A. H. English & Co., Imperial Lincoln book; G. L. Dawe, for gratuitous painting, glass, &c., to the amount of fifteen dollars. On motion, a vote of thanks was returned to the above persons for the donations. The Lecture Committee, consisting of the President, A. P. Calow, as Chairman, John S. Edgar, A. C. Patterson, J. P. Mellendy, J. T. Sample, Robert Belvaile, Joseph R. Wright, and Abram Patterson was appointed, who were instructed to open a correspondence immediately with a number of popular speakers, for a course of lectures to be held during the winter under the auspices of the Soldiers' League Library Association. It is expected that the first lecture of the course will take place after Christmas. Considerable routine business was transacted, after which the League adjourned.

Church Sociable.

The congregation of the First Baptist Church enjoyed a delightful and informal sociable in the new chapel, on Fourth street: Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, quite a fine attendance was kept up until nearly ten o'clock. It was quite a puzzle to us to see how so large a miscellaneous company could be attractively employed and interested, without the usual concomitants of "hot cakes and coffee," or even "a cold bite." But we presume it was because there were warm hearts, pleasant smiles, good music, and and a cordial welcome for all who came. We are glad to know that these meetings are to be kept up. Their influence upon the church will be as beneficial as upon that class of "outsiders" who are won by the social attractions of such meetings.

At the close of the meeting, Mr. Dickerson, the pastor of the church, in behalf of the Board of Trustees, presented a very satisfactory report of the finances of the church for the past year.

The elegant new chapel had been completed and furnished, at an expense, independent of the ground on which it stands, of $33,132 72, and was entirely free from debt. In addition to this, about $10,000 had been paid on the ground on which the proposed completed edifice is to stand—making a total payment for the building purposes of very nearly $50,000. The church designs to enter, at an early day, upon the work of the main building, which is to in a few communicate with the chapel building, and will front on Rose street. When finished, this will form one of our finest church structures. Success to the enterprise.

THE ESCAPE OF TOM. WHITTAKER.

He Visits Pittsburgh to Hunt Up $6,000 Loot—Will'm Arnold Refuses to Join Him in Jail Breaking—How It Occurred.

We have already announced the escape from the Washington county jail of Thomas Whittaker, charged with robbing Miss Nancy Sproull at the time her brother, David Sproull, was murdered, in Cecil township, and Benjamin F. Clawson, who was tried last week for stealing cows, but about whose case the jury failed to agree. The Washington *Reporter* says: They were occupying separate cells in the female department, and Whittaker, by means of a saw which he somehow got possession of, succeeded in cutting off one of the iron bars constituting part of his cell, and having got out, by the aid of one of the slats of his bedstead—a stout piece of oak—broke the lock of the door of the cell in which Clawson was confined and let him out-also. From the area adjacent of the cells they gained easy access to the skylight, by means of a scaffolding used for plastering, which had not yet been taken down. Knocking out one of the lights of glass they got out upon the roof, whence they made their descent to the ground by a ladder which had been left standing outside.

The following is a verbatim copy of a note addressed by Whittaker to his Honor, the President Judge, and left in his cell.

To the Hon. Judge Acheson:

DEAR SIR—I have gone to Pittsburgh to hunt up six thousand dollars' worth of loot which I did not like to leave behind me. I do not think I will be back in time for next court.

Respectfully yours, THOMAS WHITTAKER.

There was also picked up in the same cell the following note addressed to Whittaker by Arnold, who had evidently been solicited by the former to make his escape at the same time:

DECEMBER 3.

No, Tom, I will not go. I know it is easy as you say it is. I can get out of here anytime I want to in two hours. If you are going to go, I don't want you to break my luck; there will be no use in your taking my keys if I get in. I won't go, and there is none of in me any more. If I was afraid of a trial I would go, but I am innocent, and I will be all charged here with when I am tried. I would advise you to stay, for the people will think as soon as you get away you are guilty of the crime you are charged with doing. Of course if I am awaked in the morning I have I will not interfere with your operations. I am not a man of that kind; I will pump for no man.

WILL.

As already stated, it is evident that this was written to Whittaker in response to his solicitations that Arnold should join him in the escape. His advice to Whittaker, however, not to interfere with his lock was altogether unnecessary, for it was not in the power of the latter to have broken it if he had desired to do so, as it is one of the new and improved locks with which all the cells are to be provided, while the one on Clawson's cell belonged to the old jail, and was only being used temporarily.

Two watchmen, Robert Scott and James Hall, were on guard in the jail during the night. They left the prison between five and six o'clock in the morning. They state that they conversed with Whittaker and Clawson a few minutes before leaving, and that the latter must have got out immediately after they left. They did not think it alleged by some of the other prisoners that Whittaker did most of the sawing at his cell during the latter part of last week, while workmen were employed in that department, and the noise of their hammering enabled him to do it without being overheard. Be this as it may, how he came to get possession of the saw is a mystery which no one has attempted to explain. The success of this adventure argues nothing whatever against the security of the new jail, but complete as that structure will be when finished, still criminals of the present day have become so advanced and ingenious that due vigilance will have to be exercised on the part of those to whose keeping they are committed.

Powder Magazines—Interesting Argument.

Our readers are generally aware that Mr. Arthur Kirk, some time since, made an application, under act of Assembly, for the location of a powder magazine in McClure township, on the New Brighton road, near the public cemeteries. He had leased three acres for that purpose, and was anxious to proceed with the erection of the magazine. The citizens remonstrated strongly against the measure, on the ground that the magazine would be exceedingly dangerous to the lives and property of those residing in the neighborhood in case of an explosion, and that in any event its location there would materially depreciate the value of property. Considerable testimony had been taken on both sides, and the result was decided and positive difference of opinion among the witnesses on the subject—some contending that the magazine would be exceedingly dangerous in that locality, and others that it could in no way endanger the life or property of the citizens in the neighborhood. The petition came up for argument yesterday afternoon, in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judges Sterrett, Mellon and Stowe. The petitioner was represented by Messrs. Van Kirkpatrick and Kirker, and the remonstrants by Messrs. Geyer, Schoyer and D. W. & A. C. Bell. The argument was exceedingly warm and animated, the petitioner's counsel contending that the "power behind the throne," so far as the remonstrants were concerned, was the Baront Powder Company, who had a monopoly of the trade in this county, and who wished to maintain that monopoly by preventing the petitioner from becoming a competitor in the business. The liabilities and possibilities of powder exploding while in Magazines, were discussed at great length. It was asserted, on the other hand, as a curious circumstance, that not a single explosion of powder in Magazines had ever occurred anywhere—at least that no record of such a fact had been found, after careful and diligent search. Against this was the fact that the explosion of a Magazine at Memphis, in 1858, which was very destructive in its effects, and a similar explosion at Richmond during the war, were referred to. The Judges, however, on all hands, that the greatest danger was to be apprehended from explosion while the powder was being hauled or transported from point to point, as was the case with the manufactured in the mills. All the phases of the case were duly argued, at the conclusion of which the Court took possession of the papers, and will render a decision at a future time.

Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor—Annual Meeting—Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of the Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor was held on Monday afternoon in the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian Church, Wood street.

The annual reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read and adopted, and ordered for publication.

The following officers and managers were then elected for the ensuing year:

President—Mrs. Harmar Denny.

Vice Presidents—Mrs. Dithridge, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. McKee.

Secretary—Mrs. Levi Wade.

Treasurer—Miss Matilda Denny.

Managers—Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Hubley, Mrs. Dithridge, Mrs. Robison, Mrs. Follansbee, Mrs. Preston, Mrs. McCready, Mrs. McClintock, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Reed, Mrs. McKee, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Childs, Mrs. Dickson, Mrs. J. C. Lippincott, Mrs. Woods, Mrs. Watt, Miss Hunnicutt, Miss Mann, Miss Schmick, Miss Denny, Miss Holmes, Miss Dalzell, Miss Fahnestock, Miss Wilson, Miss Neemes, Miss Armstrong, Mrs. Sterling, Mrs. Caroline Hays, Mrs. Verner, Mrs. Reynolds, Miss Crawford.

Rev. S. F. Scovel and O. McClintock, Esq., President of the Christian Association, were present and addressed the meeting, requesting the Association to send delegates to the "Conference Meeting," to be held in St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, this (Thursday) evening, for an interchange of views upon the subject of Pittsburgh charity, and the uniting of the various charitable associations of the city, on a common basis of operation.

THE O'NEILL LIBEL CASE.—A partial hearing in the case of Daniel O'Neill, of the *Dispatch*, charged on oath of J. B. O'Neill with libel in publishing a speech of Col. Roberts, was had before Alderman Nicholson yesterday afternoon. Several witnesses, including the court reporters of the COMMERCIAL and *Dispatch*, were examined. A further hearing will be had this afternoon.

Public Amusements.

RISTORI AS MEDEA.—Wednesday night is an unfavorable one for amusements of any character in this city, no matter how excellent they may be, and last evening was no exception to the rule. At the Academy of Music there was a small but fashionable and appreciative audience to witness Madame Ristori's performance of "Medea." The dramatic genius of the distinguished artiste was never more fully displayed in any one character than in that of Medea last evening, and the audience testified their admiration of the more important scenes by cordial applause. The company, with Madame Ristori in much stronger supporting than in the one which supported her during her last engagement here, also the support she received last evening was good.

To-night Ristori will appear as "Elizabeth, Queen of England," a character with which she is more closely identified than any other in her repertoire. Her costumes are of the most costly and brilliant character, and are historically correct. The mountings of the play are also of the splendid order. Seats may be secured at Mellor's during to-day.

OPERA HOUSE.—There was a large audience present last evening at this house, the popularity of Miss Melville attracting hosts of admirers. She is a clever young actress, and a vocalist of no ordinary merit, and evidently labors assiduously to improve in her art. This evening she will appear as "Joan of Arc," and as "Sally Scraggs," in "Sketches in India"—two interesting and amusing characters. Miss Melville's benefit will take place to-morrow evening, for which the box sheet is now open.

MRS. F. W. LANDER.—As will be observed by announcement in the amusement column, Mrs. F. W. Lander, better known to our citizens as Miss Davenport, will commence a dramatic season of one week, at the Academy of Music, on Monday evening next. Mrs. Lander will bring with her a first-class company, to support her in her performances of Elizabeth, Mary Stuart, etc., and a rare dramatic treat is promised. Speaking of her performance of Elizabeth, the New York *Times* says:

Mrs. Lander's acting of the Virgin Queen gives a fair idea of the position of her real power as an artiste in that part in which she has appeared. It is simply admirable; but it is not a striking and impressive one as public performer, than the scenic, at the close of the fourth act, of the signing of Essex's death warrant, when she is left alone with the condemned. Mrs. Lander rises to the height of the situation, and the quivering lips and tragic. At the time rendering of a deeply pathetic situation have power to move, there will be few dry eyes in the house as the drop falls on this act. The character is one which, by dint of its very contrast of vivacity and coarseness and dignity, is safe in any but very feeble hands, to become hard and unlovely. Mrs. Lander, without sacrificing a single item of historical correctness, or missing one of the dramatist's points, gives us the Queen to the womanly pleasure of the audience, to win the sympathy of those who read the pages of Elizabeth's history with disgust.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Important Railroad Case—A Justice Convicted of Assault and Battery—Trial Lists for To-Day.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

The argument in the case of the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Company vs. Wm. Scott, John Hearn, the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Company and others, was commenced yesterday. The case is an important one, as it involves the control of the Erie and Pittsburgh road.

It is a bill in equity in which it is asked that the Court adjudge and decree that the acts of Assembly of the 10th of February, 1865, and the 21st of March, same year, be adjudged to be null and void and of no effect, and that the subscription of seven thousand four hundred and sixty shares of stock made by John Van McCollum, and the issue of certificates therefor, be null and void, and that any sale or disposition of $500,000 of preferred stock authorized by the act of the 21st of March, 1865, be null and void.

And that the adjudication and certificate of the Judges of Election for the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, held the 8th of January, 1866, be annulled and the election of any of the defendants to any office in this company be set aside and vacated, and the several persons who received nine thousand and fifty votes at said election for President and Directors be declared to be duly elected to these offices.

A large number of attorneys are employed in the case, among whom are Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Hon. W. H. Lowrie, Messrs. Walker and Marshall, of Erie, and Messrs. Ganson, Laning and Hibbard, of Buffalo.

Mr. Ganson made the opening argument, stating the case and arguing at considerable length to prove that the manner in which stock had been issued under the acts of the Legislature was unconstitutional.

Mr. Hibbard followed, and had not concluded his speech at the adjournment of the court.

The arguments will be proceeded with this morning, and will probably occupy several days.

QUARTER SESSIONS—JUDGE STERRETT.

In the case of Justice Arent, of Reserve township, indicted for assault and battery, the jury found a verdict of guilty.

George Jenny, a resident of Allegheny, was indicted on a charge of affiliation, and the jury found a verdict of guilty. The main evidence of the defense was for the purpose of proving an *alibi*. One of the witnesses for the defense, Henry Bossler, criminated himself, and was arrested and held to bail to answer a charge of fornication.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE MELLON.

C. F. Shoemaker vs. G. E. Huey. This was an action in slander. Jury out.

The next case taken up was that of Patrick H. Pierce vs. the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway. This was an action to recover damages for injuries sustained by being run over by a passenger car on defendant's road at Carson and Brown streets, East Birmingham. On trial at adjournment.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE HAMPTON.

Noble, Anzell & Co. vs. O. B. Jones, Administrator of G. B. Jones, deceased. This was an action to recover $1,000 alleged to be due. After the case had been partially tried the plaintiffs withdrew the suit, and the jury was discharged.

The next case taken up was that of Samuel Graham vs. John Carlin & Co. This was an action to recover the value of eighty thousand bushels of coal, alleged to have been mined from the land of plaintiff by defendants. The amount claimed is three thousand dollars. On trial.

On motion of J. H. Baldwin, Esq., Wm. A. Leggate and Wm. K. Jennings were duly qualified and admitted to practice as attorneys in this Court.

DISTRICT COURT—TRIAL LIST.

Following is the trial list of the District Court for to-day:

12—Wilson vs. "Fairview Oil Refinery.
13—Mellon vs. Bigley.
131—Dreamer vs. Bigley.
132—Downs vs. Bigley.
133—Bradley vs. Bigley.
134—Gibson vs. Ardesco Oil Co.
135—Dug Mart Mining Co. vs. Brown.
141—Forrester & Co., vs. Jennings & Co.

COMMON PLEAS TRIAL LIST.

Following is the Common Pleas trial list for to-days:

4—Bortler vs. Hahn.
48—Lynch vs. owner of "Jacob Painter."
49—Way vs. Birmingham & Pittsburgh Railway Co.
52—Cox vs. Fox.
56—Smith vs. Chenweider and wife.
58—Fry vs. Bellaft.
59—Fry vs. Bellaft.
58—Forsyth Brothers & Co. vs. Sellers, Canseld & Co.
59—Wasting & King vs. Pearl Oil Refining Co.
60—Woodford vs. Rush.

DWELLING HOUSE BURNED.—The frame dwelling house of Mr. Robert Palmer, at Glenwood, took fire early on Tuesday morning, and was totally destroyed, together with all the furniture and household effects. The building was owned by the Ross heirs and was insured. The fire originated in the wash house, in the rear of the dwelling. A man discovered the fire in a lounge in the dining room gave the alarm, in time to save the family, who escaped through the windows.

TAKEN TO DIXMONT.—Sheriff Boyd, of Fayette county, passed through the city yesterday, having in charge an insane man named John Turner, whom he took to the Dixmont Hospital. Turner resided with his father in the mountains about sixteen miles from Uniontown, and has been insane for some months past.

Police Intelligence.

Before Alderman Humbert.

INTERFERING WITH AN OFFICER.

Mr. B. Asper, Clerk in Marcus' bucket shop, was brought out yesterday against Mrs. Cramer, keeper of a huckster stand in the Diamond Market, for interfering with an officer in the discharge of his duty. It appears that Mrs. Cramer had infringed on the space adjoining that allowed her for her stand. The Market Master having requested her to remove to another stand to its proper position. She refusing to do so, Mr. Asper attempted to remove the cart, at which, it is alleged, the defendant resisted him and considerably acting in the most disorderly manner. She was arrested and in default of the payment of a fine of four dollars was committed to jail for five days.

PAST DRIVING ON THE BRIDGE.

H. Greenawalt was arrested yesterday on complaint of Hugh Boyce, toll keeper at the Allegheny Suspension Bridge, for misdemeanor in trotting a horse across the bridge on Monday last. He was also fined offense of the character, he was allowed to depart upon payment of costs.

[Before Alderman Butler.]

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Rosa Cassell, who was arrested a few days ago on an information preferred against her by officer Seth Wright, charging her with the larceny of a watch from a boarding house on Fifth avenue, in Pittsburgh, had a final hearing yesterday, which resulted in her being committed to jail for trial, in default of five hundred dollars bail.

Blackmore is Mayor

And his friends are jubilant, as they have a right to be, but not more so than those who are screaming with delight over the elegant suits made by Oppenheimer & Co., No. 83 Wood street, the leaders in Fashionable Merchant Tailoring. Gents and Youths's Furnishing Goods, of every description; all the latest novelties in Ties, Bows, Scarfs, etc. Drop in and examine the stock.

WE are coming, we are coming, with our Toys and Fancy Goods, at Thompson's brushes and notion store, No. 240 Liberty street. 6

Card.

Dr. E. S. Aborn informs his patients and friends of Pittsburgh and vicinity that he will be absent from December 18th until the 15th of January, 1868, and that thereafter he will only be professionally at his Medical and Surgical Rooms, No. 134 Smithfield street, from the 1st to the 5th, and from the 15th to the 20th of each month.

PITTSBURGH, December 10, 1867. d*

KNABE'S PIANOS are all constructed after their new improved overstring scale. For sale only by Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street.

Co. "A" 9th Pa. Res.

The members of Co. "A" 9th Regt. Pa. Res. are requested to meet at the office of Eli Torrence, Esq., No. 75 Grant street, on Saturday evening, December 14th, at 7½ o'clock, to devise measures for a reunion of said organization, at as early a date as possible.

The Singer Sewing Machine Company

Have opened a new and splendid store at the corner of Penn and St. Clair streets. The company have lately perfected a new family machine, which, while it possesses all the points of merit embraced in the old machine, has been *simplified* and made to run remarkably *light and quiet*. Messrs. Straw & Morton are the agents, and will keep a large and varied stock constantly on hand. Give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

MOTHERS, during your child's second summer, you will find MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP an invaluable friend. It corrects dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. In almost every instance, where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Soothing Syrup has been administered. Do not fail to procure it. Insure and call for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," having the *fac simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

FINE SINGING BIRDS AT AUCTION, on to-morrow (Friday), at 10 A. M., and 2 and 7 P. M. at Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 Fifth street. Birds on exhibition this day.

KNABE'S PIANOS have the "Patent Agraffe Treble." For sale only by Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street.

KNABE'S SQUARE GRAND PIANOS have their new patent combination plate and metal agraffe bridge arrangement, (Patent issued October 14th, 1867.) Agraffes throughout the entire piano, same as in full Grand Piano, and three-string scale. Call and examine these superior instruments at Blume's Music store, 43 Fifth street.

Removal of the Office of Sword's Brick Machine.

The office of the Sword Brick Machine Company has been removed from 359 Liberty to 53 Canal street, between Penn and Liberty, just opposite the Elevator, by the Union railroad depots. They occupy the second floor of the new building recently erected by Messrs. Watson & McKay.

KNABE'S PIANOS have all the latest improvements. For sale by Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street.

Selling Off at Cost.

A rare stock of jewelry at Reineman, Meyran & Seidle's, No. 29 Fifth street, prior to removing into their new and elegant building, No. 43 Fifth street. 11

A Great Cure of Asthma.

I feel myself under obligations to you as well as a duty I owe to others, who have been like sufferers with myself, in order that they may know where they can get cured. I had been subject to violent, continued attacks of ASTHMA FOR MORE THAN SIX YEARS, and had been to great expense and to various medical men of experience and high repute, without obtaining any permanent relief, if relieved at all. I was so bad that I never knew what it was to be free from the disease. I had to set up in bed every night, for weeks and weeks, without any prospect or hopes of cure. My condition was such that I felt life a burthen, and when I got an attack I felt in danger of suffocating every moment. So terrible had been my suffering that my mother says that she has seen me so near suffocation that I was nearly black in the face, from the desperate efforts I made to get breath. In the cold winter nights, many a night, I had to be set up with all night, with the doors and windows of the house brown wide open, in order to hinder the apparent danger of strangulation. In this condition, on the 13th of October, 1866, having heard of Dr. Keyser's skill in curing this disease, I called on him, in company with my husband, Joseph Meyers, but, I must confess, with a great deal of doubt as to his effecting a permanent cure. Dr. Keyser examined me carefully and my lungs all over, with his LUNG SOUND, and told me that with care I would get well. I persevered with his remedies for over a year, and am to-day in vigorous health, and TOTALLY FREE FROM THE ASTHMA and its terribly disagreeable attendants. I have had, once in a while, a slight attack of the disease, but I regard my health as entirely re-established, and if I do have any attack, a few doses of the Doctor's medicine immediately relieves it. I cannot feel too thankful for the exemption from a disease which used to cost me whole weeks and months of loss of sleep, besides suffering which none but those who are subject to this dreadful disease can fully appreciate or describe.

NANCY MEYERS.
MARY MOUNT JOY, (her mother.)
GEORGINA FISHER.

BIRMINGHAM, December 9, 1867.

The cure of Mrs. Meyers, recited above, is one of more than ordinary importance, because of the violence of the attack, their continued length, and the great prostration of all the vital powers attending the disease. Any one who knew her during the time she was a sufferer from the disease of which she was cured, and will look at her now, the very picture of robust health, cannot but in justice admit that the cure is one of more than an ordinary character, inasmuch as we hear of Asthma, every day of our lives, being a disease of an incurable nature. Let those who doubt investigate for themselves.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTATION OFFICE, FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS, No. 120 Penn street.

Auction Sales This Day.

At Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 Fifth street. At 10 A. M., furniture and household goods generally. At 11 A. M., four sleighs and cutters, nearly new. At 2 P. M., new rag, hemp, Ingrain and stair carpets, in quantities to suit purchasers. At 3 P. M., one Hallett & Co.'s piano, one Baltimore piano, one organ, one dulcimer, one guitar, all in excellent condition. At 5½ P. M., one crate and two hogsheads queensware (crates). Smithson, Palmer & Co., Auctioneers.

Thirty Dollars Reward

If the "Indian Herb Doctor" fails to describe disease and tell his patients the nature of their complaints or illness, without receiving any information from them. No charge for consultation or advice. The Doctor's office is No. 194 Liberty street.

RADICAL RESTORATION.—Its good effects are permanent. It not only restores the color of the hair, but promotes a healthy growth of new ones. This is said by every one using Mr. S.A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED (*new style*) HAIR RESTORATIVE OR DRESSING (or Zylobalsamum). Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar. TINT.

If You have a Suffering Child.

Do not let your prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand between it and the relief that will be absolutely certain to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Millions of mothers can testify that it is a perfectly safe and reliable remedy. It relieves the child from pain, and cures dysentery and diarrhœa. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely through the teething period. Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Faith Well Founded.

In old times, at the commencement of every season, it was the fashion to take a strong cathartic as a safeguard against a change of temperature. It was a worse than senseless practice. The people of our day understand the matter better. Instead of depleting the system they reinforce it. In the method they adopt they exhibit a tonic, and not a cathartic. Both alike are to the vitiated stimulants of commerce, or any of the compounds derived from them, they put their faith in the only absolutely pure invigorant procurable in the market—HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Their faith is well founded. Never has any table medicine been prepared with such scrupulous attention to the ascertainment of purity. It is a vegetable compound of which every ingredient is sound, wholesome, and *medicinal*, in the true sense of the word. Now, we have every reason to be completely free from the effects of the adult population of the United States suffer more or less, either from diseases of the stomach, derangements of the liver, or affections of the kidneys. In each and under these three maladies so general as in this country, and HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is a people for them all, unless organic in their nature, or complicated with other causes, those who are fortunate enough to be exempt from them at present understand one great fact, viz.: that all occasional use of the Vegetable Stomach Bitters will prevent the earth from freezing where its genial beams descend.

Similia Similibus Curantur.

Coughs and Colds! Coughs and Colds!
SEASONABLE ADVICE.

Let no one neglect a cold or a slight cough. Thousands, doing so, have had one cold added to another, until the mucous membrane, lining the air passages, has become excessively irritated, and consumption thereby finds one of its most chronic cough, chronic pneumonia, and consumption successively gallop along. The best time to cure all this is when it begins. If you are so fortunate as to procure a bottle of HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES, and if you do not, you ought to at once take a COUGH PILL, and then two or three pills per day, with care as to renewed exposure, will bring you all right in a day or two.

If your cough has got further along, then more care and more patience is necessary for a cure, though it lies in the same direction. Our advice is, to keep the feet warm, the head cool, and take HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC COUGH PILLS. Price, 25 cents per box. Six boxes for $1 25.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for nearly every disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions, $10 00
Single, Pocket and TRAVELING cases, with 20 to 28 vials from $5 to 8
Specifics for all PRIVATE DISEASES, both for CURING and for PREVENTIVE treatment, in vials and packages, $1 to $5
These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC Homœopathic Medicine Company,
Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Humphreys is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Agents.

A. Torrence, Geo. H. Kevser, E. Miner, Jos. Fleming, McClarran & McKennan. Save them at retail.

DIED:

FRIED—On Monday Evening, December 9, 1867, of bilious fever, Mrs. ANN FRIED.

Funeral will take place on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her daughter, No. 1 Green street, opposite Seventh Ward School House. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will leave Eichman's Hotel, corner of Smithfield and Southfield streets, at 1 o'clock.

HANNA—In Steubenville, Ohio, December 10, 1867, Mrs. WILLIAM HANNA, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

The Best Holiday Gift is one of those Celebrated Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines, on Exhibition and for sale by Wm. Summer & Co., No. 97 Fifth street.

HAMS AND DRIED BEEF.

New Sugar Cured Hams;
New Sugar Cured Dried Beef;
New Sugar Cured Shoulders and Sides,
Just out of Smoke and for sale by
F. SELLERS & CO.

F. SELLERS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
EXTRA NO. 1 AND 2 LARD OIL,
COR. WAYNE AND PENN STREETS.

PAPER BAGS,
PAPER BAGS.
W. A. M'CLURG, 67 HAND STREET.
ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER, THE BEST PAPER BAGS made for Flour, Buckwheat and Groceries. Also,
WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES.

ROBERT CHRISTY,
GRAVEL ROOFER,
OFFICE, COR. FIFTH AND WOOD STREETS,
Over National Bank of Commerce.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.
We are now prepared to convert the Second and Third Series of
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
INTO THE
New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities,
COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
Bankers,
AND DEALERS IN
Government Securities,
Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,
We will give holders of JUNE AND JULY SEVEN-THIRTIES the interest at 7-10 per cent to January 1st, and give them in exchange
5-20 Bonds of 1867.
Interest in Gold at 6 per cent. from that date.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 11, 1867.

Money matters did not undergo any change that would indicate a tendency towards an easier condition of the market. It cannot be expected that the banks themselves will be able during the balance of this year to lend much assistance beyond what they have been extending in the way of carrying their customers along as liberally as possible. They are not to the way, certainly now, of making many new loans, even to their best customers, and there is a large amount of good paper must necessarily seek other avenues for discount. The open market is pretty well drained of loanable means, and it is therefore very difficult to place even first-class names at lower rates than 12 per cent. Large amounts of good paper is negotiated at from 1¼@1½ per cent. a month.

—United States securities are reported much more active and firmer. The market appears to have been considerably oversold last week, and there was a very active demand from the "shorts." Sixty-twos were especially active. The foreign dealers appear to anticipate an upward reaction in the European markets, and have bought freely of Sixty-twos at 107¾, seller 15 and 30 days, an advance of ¾ upon Saturday's prices. Other bonds and Seven-thirties also are ¼@¾ better.

—The closing rates as reported to Messrs. Ira B. M'Vay & Co., and James T. Brady & Co., in the New York market to-day, are as follows:

U. S. 6s 1881	112
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	107
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	106¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, May and November	107
U. S. 5-20s, 1865 January and July	107
10-40s